The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS:—CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy one year, ... $1.50
" " six months, ...75
" " three " 50

The People's Press.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, the Markets and General Information.

VOL. XXIX. SALEM N. C., MAY 5, 1881. NO. 17.

JOB PRINTING

THE PRESS JOB DEPARTMENT

Is supplied with all necessary material, and is fully pregared to do work with

NEATNESS, DISPATCH,

AND AT THE

VERY LOWEST PRICES

Be sure to give us a trial before contracting with anyone else.

Work and Wait.

A husbandman who many years
Had plowed his fields and sown in tears,
Grew weary with his doubts and fears.

"I toil in vain! These rocks and sands
Will yie'd no harvest to my hands;
The best seeds rot in barren lands.

"My drooping vine is withering;
No promised grapes its blossoms bring;
No birds among its branches sing.

"My flock is dying on the plain;
The heavens are brass—they yield no rain;
The earth is iron—I toil in vain!"

While yet he spake a breath had stirred
His drooping vine, like wing of bird,
And from its leaves a voice he heard:

"The germs and fruits of life must be
Forever hid in mystery,
Yet none can toil in vain for me.

"A mightier hand, more skilled than thine,
Must hang the cluster of the vine,
And make the fields with harvest shine.

'Man can but work; God can create;
But they who work, and watch and wait,
Have their reward, though it come late.

"Look up to heaven! behold and hear
The clouds and thunderings in thine ear—
An answer to thy doubts and fear."

He looked, and lo! a cloud-draped car,
With trailing smoke and flames afar,
Was rushing to a distant star.

And every thirsty flock and plain
Was rising up to meet the rain
That came to clothe the fields with grain.

NABBY'S HUSBAND.

A knock at the 'squire's door.

An eager "come in" from the 'squire, to whom any outside diversion is an inestimable boon, he having just reached that uncomfortable stage of masculine convalescence when life becomes a burden not only to the so-called "patient" himself but also to those unlucky feminine relatives whose duty it is to officiate as his "ministering angels."

Mary, the servant, came in.

"Please, Mr. Hosley, there's a woman downstairs who says she must see you. She's been here to see you before since you were sick, and now she won't take no for an answer."

"Show her right up. Mary," said the 'squire, alertly, brightening up visibly like the war horse who scents the battle afar off. Not all the cozy comforts of his surroundings, the "Sleepy-Hollowness" of his chair, the pleasant pictures on the wall, the wood fire which now, that the wintry twilight was settling down over the bit of gray sky, left visible by the curtains heavy folds, danced and flashed all over the room in rosy shadows, could not reconcile the 'squire to his enforced seclusion. Secretly he pined for his dingy old den of an office, and chafed at the doctor's restrictions, which as yet forbade all thoughts of business. But now the moral police force, represented by his wife and daughter, being luckily off duty, there was nothing to prevent this probable client.

"Show her up, Mary," and the 'squire cheerfully straightened himself and assumed as much of legal dignity as dressing-gown and slippers permitted.

Mary disappeared. Presently the door opened again. "Why, Nabby," said the 'squire, "is it you? How do you do?"

"Yes, 'squire it's me," said Nabby, dropping down with a heavy sigh into the chair, "and I don't do very well."

Nabby was a short, squarely-built woman of fifty, with considerable gray in the coarse, black hair drawn stiffly and uncompromisingly back under a bonnet about fifty years out of date. She had sharp, black eyes, and a resolute, go-ahead manner. Evidently a hard-working woman; yet in looking at her you could not help the conviction that something more than hard work had plowed the deep wrinkles which ran across her forehead, and threatened to lift her eyebrows up to her hair. Nabby had lived with the 'squire's mother fifteen years—from the time when Mrs. Hosley took her in, a ten-year-old orphan, who was, as the good old lady sometimes expressed it, "more plague than profit," until she grew into the steady and reliable hand-maiden who finally, with every one's good wishes, married young Josiah Gould, and set up in the world for herself. Old Mrs. Hosley had long since gone to her reward, but her family still kept up a friendly interest in Nabby and her fortunes, the 'squire in particular being for her "guide, philosopher and friend" in all the emergencies of life.

"Why, what's the matter now, Nabby?" said the 'squire, good-naturedly. "Are you sick?"

"Yes, I am," said Nabby, emphatically, with a snap of her black eyes. "I'm sick to death of Josiah. I can't stan' it any longer, and I've come to talk with you about gettin' a divorce. You see he's been a growin' worse and worse now for a good while. I've kept it to myself pretty much because I was ashamed on't, and then kep' hopin' he'd do better. I've talked an' talked to him and said and done everything a woman could, but it seemed as if the more I talked the worse he grew."

The 'squire looked at Nabby's rather sharp, hard face, and perhaps was hardly so surprised as Nabby expected that Josiah had not been reformed by the "talking" to he had undoubtedly received.

"He grew more and more shiftless and good for nothing," continued Nabby, "till finally he didn't do much but sit around the kitchen fire, half boozy. If there's anybody I hate," burst out Nabby, "it's a man forever settin' round the house under foot. And there I was a-takin' in washin' and a-slaving early and late to be kinder decent and forehanded, and him no better than a dead man on my hands, so far as helping any was concerned. And so I told him, time and again. He worked just about enough to keep himself in drink. He knew he couldn't get any of my money for that. But I stood it all till about a fortnight ago. I'd been working hard all day helping Miss Barber clean house, and it seemed as if every bone in my body ached, I was so tired. I came along home, thinking how good my cup of tea would taste. Then first thing I see when I opened the kitchen door was old Hank Slater settin' there in my rockin' chair. He and Josiah were both runk as—hogs," said Nabby, slandering an innocent animal in her haste for a simile.

"They'd tracked the mud all over my clean floors. The cookin' stove was crammed full of wood, roaring like all possessed. I wonder they hadn't burned ed the house up before I got there. And they'd got my best teapot out to heat some water, and the water'd all biled away an dthe bottom came out. But the worst was to see my husband a consortin' with such a scum of the earth as that miserable, low-lived Hank Slater. I tell you, 'squire, I was mad. I just hung that kitchen door wide open, and sez I:

"Get out out of this house, Josiah Gould, and don't ever let me see your face inside on't again."

"Sez he, meek as Moses: 'Where shall I go to, Nabby?'

"Sez I, 'I don't care where you go to, so long's you don't come near me. I've always been a respectable woman, and I don't want none of Hank Slater's friends round my house.'"

"Well?" queried the 'squire, as Nabby's narrative came to a pause.

"Well," said Nabby, in a rather subdued tone, "he went off. And he hasn't come back. And I want a divorce."

"Now, Nabby," remonstrated the old 'squire, "you don't want a divorce. I know you better than that. You are not the woman to give Josiah up and let him go to the bad without a struggle. You feel a little vexed with him now, and I don't blame you. It's hard—very hard. But you know you took him 'for better, for worse.' Do you think, yourself, it's quite right to break your contract because it proves the worst for you—because you are the strong one and he the weak one of the two? That doesn't strike me as good Bible doctrine, Nabby. 'We that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak,' and not to please ourselves, you know."

"Well, I dunno," said Nabby, twisting the corner of her shawl, dubiously, "I hadn't thought on't in that light, I must say. It's so aggravatin' to have such a man for a husband. Besides, I dunno's he'd come back if I wanted him to."

"Hasn't he been back at all?"

"Why, yes, he came back once for a pair of pantaloons. But I didn't take no notice of him."

"Now, Nabby, you may depend upon it, it wasn't the pantaloons he was after. He wanted to see if you wouldn't relent. If he comes again be a little pleasant to him, and I'll warrant he will stay. Give him another chance, Nabby. Josiah isn't the worst fellow in the world, by any means. He has his redeeming traits, after all. I believe he will do better if you will try to help him. You know Josiah is one that bears encouragement, Nabby."

"Well, 'squire, I'll think it over. Anyhow, I'm obleeged to you. You talk so—sorter comfortin' to a body. Your mother's own son; just the same good heart. Would you be able to eat some of my cheese, 'squire?"

"Try me and see, Nabby," said the 'squire, smilingly, not impervious to Nabby's compliments. Nabby made her exit just as Mrs. Hosley rushed in full of wifely indignation that the 'squire ha I been allowed to see a "client."

Nabby's home was over at the "Corners," three miles from the village. She walked rapidly along in the fast thickening darkness, with the steady, strong gait becoming the self-reliant woman that she was. Yet even her unimaginative nature was not proof against the depressing influence of the chilly, raw November evening. The wind whistled through the bare tree branches, which creaked and groaned mournfully, and waved wildly in the dim light overhead. The wind seemed to cherish a special spite against Nabby. It blew her bonnet off and her hair into her eyes, struggled madly with her for her shawl, took her breath away and firmly resisted every step. Finally it began to send spiteful dashes of cold rain drops in her face—rain that seemed to freeze as it fell.

"Josiah used to come after me with an umbrella when I was caught out in the rain," thought Nabby. "He was always real kind and good to me after all. I duno's he ever gave me a cross word in his life, even when he's been drinking."

Here the driving sleety rain, and piercing wind pounced down upon Nabby with renewed fierceness, hustling her madly in fiendish glee.

"An awful night to be homeless, Nabby," something seemed to say.

"I don't care," said Nabby to herself, beginning to feel cross again, and generally ill-used as she grew wetter and colder. "It serves him right. He's made his bed and he can lie in it."

At the "Corners," light streaming out cheerfully into the night from other homes made Nabby's little house particularly gloomy and uninviting. Nabby fumbled under the mat for the door-key, fumbled with stiff fingers for the hey-hole, and finally succeeded in unlocking the door, and felt her way through the little entry.

There is always something "uncanny" about going alone at night into a dark and shut-up house. Every person of the best regulated minds experience a vague suspicion of something behind them, a sense of possible ghostly hands about to clutch them in the darkness. Nabby was a woman like Mrs. Edmund Sparkler, with "no nonsense about her;" but nevertheless a cheerful tale she had read only yesterday about a burglar and a lone woman, kept coming into her head, and she carefully avoided the blackness of the corners and the pantry door as she groped around the kitchen for a candle. Of course the fire had gone out.

"Two heads are better than one, if one is a sheep's head." Nabby might have been heard muttering out in the woodhouse, as she stooped painfully down, picking up chips; by which oracular utterance I suspect she was thinking what a good supply of kindlings Josiah always kept on hand for her, and how much more comfortable it was in the old times, coming home to a house bright with light and warmth, and Josiah's welcome.

For Josiah cherished the most profound admiration for Nabby—an admiration not unmingled with awe. He thought her a most wonderful woman. She was just as beautiful to him now as in the old courting-days, before the brightness and quickness of the black eyes had degenerated into sharpness; before the smiling mouth had acquired its hard, firmly-set expression; before there were any wrinkles in the smooth forehead. People thought Nabby had done well in marrying Josiah Gould—a pleasant, good-natured young fellow that every one liked, a young mechanic, not very rich yet, it is true; but with a good trade and such a wife as Nabby, there seemed to be nothing to prevent his figuring as "one of our first citizens."

Anybody can be somebody in this country if he is only determined. But that was the difficulty with Josiah. He never was determined about anything. He fell into the habit of drinking because he lacked sufficient strength of will to avoid it. Then Nabby's sharp words and his own miserable sense of meanness and self-contempt, of utter discouragement and despair, drove him lower and lower into the slough of despond without effort or hope.

By a beautiful dispensation of Providence, whenever a poor, shiftless, good-for-nothing man is sent out into our world, some active, go-ahead little woman is invariably fastened to him to tow him along through and keep his head above water. It is for the best, of course. What would become of the poor fellow without her? At the same time, she sometimes finds it a little hard.

Nabby was ambitious and proud-spirited, willing to work hard to save, to do her part—anxious to get on in the world and stand well among her neighbors. The fact gradually realized, that in her husband she had no support, only a drag and a burden, and finally a disgrace, had been a disappointment embittering her whole nature. To have a husband that no one respected, that even the boys around town called "Si Gould," was dreadful to Nabby. Perhaps it was hardly strange that she grew hard and bitter.

Meantime Nabby had succeeded in starting the fire, and, having changed her dress, sat down to dry her feet until the tea-kettle boiled. But even the ruddy light and warmth with which the kitchen now glowed could not send off the dreariness of the night. The rain "tapped with ghostly finger tip upon the window-pane," and the wind howled and wailed around the house like the spirits of the lost pleading to be once more taken back into human life and warmth. Such a wind stirs in even the happiest heart a vague sense of loss, of change of all that goes to make up the unsatisfactoriness of life. Dead sorrows creep forth from their graves on such cold nights, and stalk up and down the echoing chambers of the heart.

Nabby could not help wondering where Josiah was to-night. It was so lonely sitting there with no one to speak to, listening to the moaning wind, the creaking of the blinds, the loud ticking of the clock.

The wind wailed and wailed, and Nabby thought and thought. The fact of having "freed her mind" to the 'squire had relieved her long pent-up indignation, and now she felt more sad than angry. Up before her seemed to rise a picture of her life—the youthful dreams and hopes, the changes and disappointments, the love turned into wrangling. She even thought of Josiah with pity. For the first time "she put herself in his place," and realized how impossible it was for one of his weak nature to resist, unaided, the temptation which would cost a stronger will an effort.

"I'm afraid I've been a little too sharp with Josiah," thought she, "I've sorter took it for granted I was a saint and he was a sinner and scolded him right along down-hill. A nice saint I am! As proud and high-strung as Lucifer himself! Oh, dear!" sighed Nabby. "A pretty mess I've made of living! If we could go back and begin over again, seems to me things would go better."

Just then there was a faint noise, like the clicking of the door-latch. Nabby started and looked around. All was still again—no one visible. Yet Nabby could not rid herself of the impression that some one was near her, that odd sense we have of another's individuality near us, though not present.

"There's some one hangin' round here, I know," said she to herself.

Nabby was one who always met things half way. Accordingly she walked to the outside door, and opening it quickly, peered out into the darkness. There stood Josiah, wet, sheepish, sorry. Once he started to go in, but his moral courage failing, he lingered in dubious hesitation on the doorstep.

"Why don't you come in, Josiah?" asked Nabby.

"I didn't know as you'd want me, Nabby," replied Josiah, with all the meekness becoming a returning prodigal.

"Want you? Of course I do," said Nabby, heartily. "Come right along in. I'm going to have good griddle cakes for supper, and you must tend them while I set the table." Griddle cakes were one of Josiah's weaknesses, and Nabby knew it.

Josiah came in. If he ever gets into heaven probably his sensations will not be one whit more delightful than they are now, as from forlornness of his wretched wanderings he came into the cozy brightness of the kitchen, and felt that he was home once more. How good the tea smelled. The fire roared and snapped, the tea-kettle boiled and bobbed its lid up and down, and from the griddle the savory odor of the cakes ascended like homely incense. Josiah's face, shining with mingled heat and happiness as he turned the griddle cakes, was something worth seeing.

Nabby stepped briskly around getting supper ready. It seemed so pleasant to see the table for two again, to have some one to praise and appreciate her cooking. The November wind might howl its worst now. Its hold on Nabby was gone. In place of all the bitter sadness that had hung heavily round her heart was a warm feeling of happiness, of comfort and hope.

All the explanation they had was this: Josiah drew from under his shabby coat an exceedingly awkward and knobby bundle.

"I've bought somethin' for you, Nabby," he said.

The "somethin'" undone proved to be a very handsome brittania teapot. The teapot must have known that it was a peace-offering, with such preternatural brightness did it shine and glisten. Something in Nabby's eyes shone and glistened, too, although she had winked hard, and scorned the weakness of a pocket-handkerchief.

"Thank you, Josiah," she said; "it's a regular beauty, and I shall set lots by it."

Which, so long as they understood each other, was perhaps as well as if Josiah had made a long-worded speech of repentance and reformation, and Nabby another of forgiveness.

I wish I could say that Nabby never scolded Josiah again. But I can't. However, she "drew it mild," and there was a general understanding between them that this was only a sort of exercise made necessary by habit—a barking by no means involving biting. And Josiah was so accustomed to it that he would have missed it, and not felt natural without being wound and set going for the day by Nabby.

One day, later in the winter, Nabby was washing for Mrs. Hosley.

"So you've taken Josiah back again, after all," said Mrs. Hosley.

"Well, yes, I have," said Nabby, giving the last twist to a sheet she was wringing out. "Josiah mayn't be very much to brag of; but then, you see, he's my own and all I've got. We're getting to be old folks, Josiah and me, and we may as well put up with each other the little while we've got to stay here."

"How has he been doing since he came back?"

"First rate. He's walked as straight as a string ever since. He's a good provider, now he's quit drinking, and a master hand for fixing up things around the house and making it comfortable. I tell you what it is, Mrs. Hosley, we've got to make 'lowance for folks in this world. We can't have 'em always just to our mind. We got to take them just as they are and make the best on't."

"I'm glad to see you so much happier and better contented, Nabby."

"Well, I used to fret and complain a good deal because things hadn't turned out as I expected 'em to; but lately I've thought a good deal about it all, and I've made up my mind that there's considerable comfort for every one in this world, after all. We mayn't git just what we want, but we git somethin'."

In which piece of philosophy I believe Nabby was about right.

SHAM BUTTER.

Some Points of Interest About Oleomargarine.

The New York correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press* writes: We have been picking up some more points about oleomargarine. The legislature sent a committee down from Albany to investigate the sham butter business, and it was through the committee that we got the points. I don't know that any one ever had a consuming desire to eat oleomargarine, but if there ever was such a person he is rather scarce just now. It seems though that thousands and thousands of people have been eating it, and are still doing so, no doubt under the impression that they were and are feasting on real butter. Grocers sell it as such all over the country. They buy it for what it is, but always sell it for what it is not. They are obliged to call it real butter in order to sell it at all, for if they called it oleomargarine their customers would not touch it. The reason why they buy it is because it is cheap. They can make a much better profit on it than they could on genuine butter, and, as a rule, nobody is the wiser. The law requiring the manufacturers to brand the boxes and tubs "oleomargarine" is no protection at all to the consumers, for the stuff is taken out of the boxes and tubs by the retailers, or else the brand is removed, and the woman who orders a pound or two of butter has no reason to suspect that she is getting a sham and a fraud instead. In most cases the taste is all right, and detection of the fraud in that way is nearly impossible.

The committee examined a large number of dealers in dairy products, and they all testified the same way—that oleomargarine is nasty, abominable stuff, which the law should shut right down on as closely as possible. One objection to it is that in preparing the fat and grease used in its manufacture the temperature is not allowed to rise above 120 degrees, while it takes a temperature of 212 degrees to kill animalculæ. If there happens to be an insect life in the fat and grease (or lard, for it seems that is used, too, and this, by the way, suggests trichinæ), it passes into the sham butter and remains there. Another objection is that all the surroundings in the manufacture are disgustingly dirty. A dealer who had visited four factories told the committee that all were abominably filthy. The floors were covered with filth an inch deep, and the workmen were nearly naked and handled everything with dirty hands. The committee itself visited some factories, and found plenty of dirt and a shockingly offensive odor in each. One of the regular produce dealers, Frank Moulton, gave the oleomargarine men a first-class raking. He said they had almost ruined the dairy interests of the country. Those interests suffered a loss of about $50,000,000 a year by the oleomargarine fraud. Europe would take an enormous amount of American butter if it were not afraid. England imports about $50,000,000 worth of butter every year, but she takes only $5,000,000 worth from the United States, on account of oleomargarine. We exported last year 25,000,000 pounds of the latter and only 28,000,000 pounds of real butter. The dairy interests are steadily going down, through the ruinous competition of sham butter and sham cheese. Even at home the consumption of butter is declining, as people are afraid of getting oleomargarine instead of butter at the stores. Some manufacturers who were examined objected to their trade being interfered with by law. They would not consent either to give the oleomargarine a special color, such as green or blue, so that buyers could know what it was, or to the hanging up of signs inscribed, "Adulterated Butter for Sale," in the stores where it is sold. Of course no one who makes money out of it, either as manufacturer or dealer, will admit that oleomargarine is not a good thing. They all maintain that it is particularly good—a great deal better than the general run of butter—and some will stand right up and tell you it is a blessing in disguise.

A Trapper's Death.

Chris. Haltman, a trapper, who lived alone in his cabin a few miles from Moscow Mills, in Wasco county, Oregon, recently sustained a rupture while chasing a buck. He crawled through the forest for several hours, and succeeded in reaching the cabin. Three weeks later his nearest neighbor having called, found Haltman in a dying condition. He faintly told of the accident, said "I'm nearly gone" and not long afterward gave up the ghost. All the available surface of floor and wall within his reach was written over in charcoal. The writing proved to be his will. He had considerable gold, which he wished to be sent to relatives in the East. He never got up from the floor, and during the three weeks was unable to reach anything but a box of sugar and a bag of coffee, though he had plenty of provisions in the cupboards of the cabin.

Sheep manure is richer than that of cows. Practically it is estimated at nearly double the value of that of cattle.

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

Of the total population of the United States in 1880 a fraction over ninety-seven per cent. live on the Atlantic slope, about one-half of one per cent. in the great basin and a little less than two and one-half per cent. on the Pacific slope. This statement will startle some who imagine that the star of empire is going westward with break-neck speed.

Statistics show that since 1854 there has been an increase of risk from lightning in various parts of Germany, Australia and Switzerland, while there is no corresponding increase in the number of thunder-storms. The explanation is thought to lie in the clearing of forests, the increase of railroads, and the great use made of iron in the construction of houses.

A recent decision of the United States supreme court is of great interest to all military officers, as it determines that they hold office as do civil officers, at the will of the President and the Senate, who can remove them from office without a verdict of a court martial, which has been supposed to be a necessary preliminary to the dismissal of army and navy officers in time of peace.

The question what degree of heat is necessary to destroy trichinæ in swine's flesh is of importance. A German expert says that if the pieces put into a pot to boil are large, trichinæ in the middle are not certain to be killed by such degree of cooking as they are usually subjected to. As long as the meat retains the pink color known as "rare" it has been insufficiently cooked to destroy the parasites. Smoking and pickling the meat, he asserts, are of no use whatever.

A. Keene Richards, who died in Kentucky recently, spent more than $1,000,000 to improve the breed of race-horses in America. He made two long journeys in the deserts of Arabia to obtain the pure Bedouin horse, and succeeded in getting a few of the best blood at fabulous prices, which he mixed with the most fashionable English and American racers. The result, however, up to the time of his death, failed to meet his anticipations, though many winners were sent from his beautiful blue grass park, near Georgetown, Ky.

Seven men, residents of Gilboa, were arrested for tarring and feathering one Stephen Cantine and wife, and were taken to Livingstonville, in the town of Broome, and tried before Justice Mulberry and a jury. John H. Mattice and and William H. Brayman appeared for the people and Counselor F. Snyder defended the prisoners. The trial caused great excitement in the towns of Gilboa and Broome, some of the parties charged with the offense being prominent citizens of those towns, and the offense being unprecedented in the county. After a three days' trial three of the prisoners were acquitted and four fined $20 each.

Secretary Kirkwood thinks the civilization of the Indians a peculiar and difficult problem, and we doubt if anybody will dispute him. He says that when the young brave, after days of hard and vexatious labor, has fairly broken his wild pony to the plow, the women of his acquaintance and family will gather about him and taunt him for doing squaws work; offering him articles of their own female apparel as suitable for his present occupation. He is angered and ashamed, abandons his plow, mounts his pony, rides off, gives up agricultural life, and henceforth devotes his valuable life to the consumption of government rations and illicit whisky.

The state department at Washington has recently issued the correspondence had with European countries for the past twelve years, on the subject of emigration to this country of the pauper and criminal classes of various Eastern nationalities. From this it appears that Switzerland has given cause for most of the complaint, four-fifths of the correspondence having been had with the authorities of that country. Mr. Fish, the charge d'affairs at Berne, Switzerland, in this correspondence states that the ratio of the cases of objectionable emigration — the pauper and criminal classes—was to the total emigration in 1879 and 1880, in each nationality, as follows: One to 30,538; German, one to 23,848; Italians, one to 18,086; Swedish, one to 12,546 and Swiss one to 443 2-3.

A Buffalo grand jury found an indictment against one Henry Weil, who keeps an oleomargarine mill in that city. Here is the indictment, which is a curiosity: It is alleged that he "did create and maintain a certain and common public nuisance by keeping and accumulating the fat, bones, flesh, tissues, entrails and substances of divers dead animals, and divers chemical acids to the jurors unknown, beef, tallow, offal, carrion, and other foul, noxious, filthy and putrid matter and substances, both solid and liquid, which the said Weil has cooked, steamed, soaked, mixed, puddled, fermented, stirred, brewed, converted and rendered together and separately, by which he has wrongfully and unlawfully caused and permitted to raise, evolve, emanate, disseminate and spread divers noxious, noisome, offensive, deleterious, unwholesome and unhealthy gases, vapors, exhalations, effluvia, miasmas, smells, stenches, which contaminate, poison and infect the air, to the health, comfort and happiness of many thousands of the good citizens of the city and to the common and public nuisance of said citizens."

The farmers in Louisiana are giving attention to the cultivation of the jute plant. So great is its consumption in the manufacture of mattings, coarse cloths and bagging that there was imported last year into the United States seven millions worth of that product. It is an annual plant; the seed is sown in April and is ready to harvest when it begins to blossom in the summer months. The fibers are soft and silky, and prepared for the loom in like manner as flax, to which it assimilates in appearance and the uses to which it is converted in textile industries. In Oriental countries it is a staple product, yielding a handsome return to the cultivator. Its introduction here has been attended with great success, and as the Southern States are well adapted as jute-growing regions, the crop, which requires but little labor and commands a ready sale, will be remunerative to the planter. It can without much trouble or expense be raised in sufficient quantity for home use, so that seven million dollars or more paid annually to foreigners for the imported article will find their way into the pockets of Southern farmers.

The military cordon that surrounds St. Petersburg is one of the measures adopted by the new elective council of twenty-five to invest the reigning czar with all possible safeguards from external foes. The Cossacks seem to be the corps d'elite on whom the emperor chiefly depends for protection. This guard of honor co-operates with the police to prevent all egress from and ingress to the city until each person is subjected to a strict investigation, so that the citizens of St. Petersburg are literally besieged by their countrymen. Inside the cordon the condition of affairs is not much better; the inhabitants are subjected to the most rigid surveillance by the police. They are authorized to make at any hour domicillary visits, search the house, and arrest at discretion the inmates. Their names and occupations are taken down by the authorities and they are not permitted to change their domicile without first obtaining permission to that effect. The streets are patrolled night and day to enforce those observances and keep watch and ward over the emperor, who, notwithstanding all those surroundings, has an indefinable dread that assassination in some form may reach him as it did his imperial father.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Vines are said to extract yearly from the soil only about three-fourths of the quantity of potash and phosphoric acid that the cereals take up.

A curious fact has been noted by Professor Von Tieghem. The cells in the roots of an apple tree underwent alcoholic fermentation when the soil was very damp. The tree then presented a very sickly appearance.

Mr. G. Phelps Beven estimates the grand total of gold produced during the historic ages to be $17,500,000,000, and that of silver $14,000,000,000, making the produce of both the precious metals to be worth $31,000,000,000.

Eschnit has confirmed, by a new statistical table—showing the duration of life in the various professions in Bavaria—the general impression that medical men are shorter lived than any other class. Out of every 100 individuals fifty-three Protestant clergymen, forty-one professors, thirty-nine lawyers or magistrates, thirty-four Catholic priests, but only twenty-six doctors reach the age of fifty.

The government telegraph department in Calcutta obtained last November a sample supply of the loud-speaking telephones of the Gower-Bell company, and the experimental trials of their instruments have given so much satisfaction that the company received lately an order for a large number of their telephones. The government of India will not sanction the establishment of telephonic exchanges by private persons.

Although Dr. J. Gwyn Jeffreys has during a period of between forty and fifty years, dredged, as a explorer, all the seas of the British isles besides a considerable part of those on the coasts of North America, Greenland, Norway, France, Spain, Portugal, Morocco and Italy, he has never found anything of value except to a naturalist, nor any human bone, although many thousand human beings must have perished in those seas. The gems, "dead bones," etc., that was thought to form the floor of the ocean appear to exist only in the imagination of the poets.

The artificial means by which drowsiness may be induced have been investigated lately in Germany by Preyer. The ordinary drowsiness of fatigue supposed to be caused by the introduction into the blood of lastic acid, a compound proceeding from the disintegration of the bodily tissues of nerves and muscle. To ascertain whether this view was correct, Preyer administered large quantities of the acid to animals, and found that it would induce a drowsiness and slumber apparently identical with formal sleep, and from which they awaken seemingly much refreshed. Not only lactate soda, but sour milk and whey, fed to animals which had been fasting, produced this artificial sleep.

Antiquity at Table.

They did not dine simply in the spiritual era. We have had nothing in later times to excel in profusion and splendor the feast given in the third year of his reign by Ahasuerus, king of all the earth from Ethiopia to the Indus, in his capital of Susa, to the most illustrious and the meanest of the Medes and Persians. We read in the book of Esther how the six months' fete wound up with a banquet in the royal gardens, to which the small and great among the citizens were invited. The description preserves the magnificence of the jubilee. The multitude ate and drank in the shade of gorgeous curtains, white, blue and hyacinth, very probably that tapestry of Babylon for a chamber suit of which a Roman emperor long after gave $32,000 of our money, or may have been some costly fabric of Tyrian weft. These curtains were suspended by rings of ivory attached to marble columns. The guests reclined on couches of ivory and silver, which stood on pavements of jasper, porphyry and alabaster, adorned with exquisite paintings. They drank out of golden cups, the meals were served in dishes continually varied, the wine, of the rarest quality, flowed as from fountains. Ahasuerus entertained in a manner worthy of a mighty prince, but by all accounts the monarch and his hospitality were completely eclipsed by Solomon in all his glory. No nation since or before was more prosperous than Israel under the wise king. The precious metals were almost as common in Jerusalem as Candide found them to be in El Dorado. The daily consumption of food at Solomon's table included thirty measures of fine flour, sixtx measures of meal, ten fat oxen, ten grazing oxen, 100 sheep, beside harts, roebucks, fallow deer, and fatted fowl. The royal menage was, of course, in keeping with the noble commissariat, which was superintended by twelve officers, each of whom discharged the duties of lion's provider or caterer for the king's table during one month of the year.—*Tinsley's Magazine*

If there is any difficulty about deciding where to hold the State fair, we would suggest that a rocking-chair or a sofa would be a good place.—*Wheeling Journal.*

Humors of the Proof-Room.

A New York proofreader, whose experience dates back nearly twenty-five years, has contributed an interesting series of articles on his business to the *Good Templar Gem*. After presenting a vivid pen picture of the many trials to which the proofreader is subjected, both in book and newspaper offices, the writer gives a few instances of ludicrous misprinting. We quote:

In the course of a famous trial in Brooklyn, a lady was telling about the defendant calling on her to relate his woes, having done which, she said he laid down on a lounge and she covered him with an afghan. The reporters caught the sound and wrote "napkin," and it so appeared in the reports of several papers next morning. The impossibility of "covering" the portly and dignified form of the defendant with a "napkin" ought to have struck the proofreader, but it did not.

A gentleman, describing a visit to a famous public building, where he had some difficulty in finding the way out, finally found the western gate, where he said a cab awaited him; but the compositor insisted that a "cop" arrested him.

Speaking of the innumerable dogs of the city, another writer longed for the annual St. Bartholomew dog massacre, but the types had it that he yearned for the arrival of W. Batholow's dog museum.

Some moralist likened something which he thought very flat and stale to a torchlight procession by daylight, with last year's political candidates, but the compositor thought *bursted guns* would be better than the candidates.

"A gentleman from New York" appeared in proof once as "Cunningham from Nyack."

The next blunder passed the reader and copy-holder, and, it may be presumed, caused the writer to think that the cow must have yielded something other than milk. The sentence was written, "Seeing some sailors engaged in picking oakum," etc., but the types made it read, "Seeing some sailors engaged in *milking a cow*."

A young gentleman was once placed in "an appalling situation for a conscientious theological student," but the types made him a "*consumptive* theological student."

A book reviewer spoke of an author who had made "an argument for the existence of the gods, based on evidences of design in nature;" when printed the argument was "for the existence of girls, based on the rudeness of design in nature," which was not complimentary to the girls.

Describing a fort, it was written that "all the guns were en barbette," but the compositor thought it would be better if "all the guns were in Baireuth."

An astronomer once saw "thirty-six meteors in the course of a single hour;" on their way through the composing-room, the meteors got stuck "in the corner of a rough house."

The heading to an account of a college feast was transformed from "The Dartmouth Dinner" to the "Foulmouth Dinner," which was not true, although there were many speakers.

Speaking of the strain upon a laborer's muscles, it was written. "When he lifts big pipes or carries bricks in his hod," but the compositor put the "bricks in his hat," where, alas! too many of them are carried.

A reporter, writing of an accident, put the cart before the horse, by asserting that the *horse backed* overboard, *dragging* the cart after him. Of course, if the proofreader had been thus "mixed" there would have been trouble.

A traveler in Africa told of an alligator which swallowed thirty-six "missionaries." The printer must have been jilted, for, according to him, the reptile made his meal of "nurse-maids."

A weekly newspaper lamented the prevailing tendency of English girls of the period to defy the *conventional* restraints of former years. The compositor made it read "connubial restraints," and perhaps he was not far wrong.

Another inquirer wanted to know if the "police cannot do something to prevent careless and dangerous blasting in the neighborhood of Third avenue?" and this is the way the typo put it: "Cannot the police do something to prevent camels and deer from bleating in the neighborhood of Third avenue?"

"His blood boiled as he beheld youth and beauty in the power of a determined villain," was what the author of a story wrote. "His blood boiled as he beheld guilt and brandy in the form of a determined villain," was the way the compositor fixed it.

Mr. McGinnis determined to exercise his marital right of "snoring in his chair," but the compositor thought he would be better "snoozing in his straw," and possibly he was right.

Some time ago it was asserted that "a Canadian had devised a scheme for warming his beloved Isnd," but the artist at the "case" said that he had devised a scheme for "wearing his blond hair."

A Virginia paper said, during a political campaign, that the farmers would forget their "pantry and nursery" in the excitement of politics. What the editor wrote was that they would forget their "poverty and misery."

"The Duke of Brunswick is sick, and all the courtiers of Europe are in a flutter," came up in type, "The Duke of Brunswick is sick, and all the court geese of Europe are on a platter," which is a good place to put geese, if they are nicely roasted.

The list is not by any means exhausted, and is being added to daily and nightly all over the country, but the *Gem* has limits, and this article must close with one or two specimens of the kind of copy of which printers and proofreaders are expected to make intelligible advertisements:

"A companent mother wishing a child unbottle or board best reverence."

"A yong Heolly woman of 18 As wet nurse with the privlage of own wages no Objecting."

And this notice from the Hartford *Courant* will do for "finis:"

"BIRTHS.—TRUMBULL.—In Sunbury, November 12, a daughter to Jane and Sarah Trumbull."

Edward, aged three and a half, asks for more cookies. "Have you an appetite, Edward?" says his father. Edward, reflecting that if he answers "yes" he will be given graham bread, and that if he says "no" he will be told he does not want anything more, replies to his father (a minister), "Well, pa, God has given me an appetite for cookies and not for graham bread." He got the cookies.

A tie vote is generally the result of a knotty question.

Give Them Now.

If you have gentle words and looks, my friends,
To spare for me—if you have tears to shed
That I have suffered—keep them not, I pray,
Until I see not, hear not, being dead.

If you have flowers to give—fair lily buds,
White roses, daisies, (meadow stars that be
Mine own dear namesakes)—let them smile and make
The air, while yet I breathe it, sweet for me.

For loving looks, though fraught with tenderness,
And kindly tears, though they fall thick and fast,
And words of praise, alas! can naught avail
To lift the shadows from a life that's past.

And rarest blossoms, what can they suffice,
Offered to one who can no longer gaze
Upon their beauty? Flowers in coffins laid
Impart no sweetness to departed days.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Dear at any price—Sweethearts.

The fishery question—Got a bite?

A man who was formerly a night watchman refers to it as his late occupation.

No star ever rose and set without influence somewhere. It is the same way with a hen.

A woman's work is never done, because when she has nothing else to do she has her hair to fix.

There are 100,000 commercial travelers in this country. Among such an army of drummers there must needs be many sticks.—*Boston Transcript.*

Why is a dandy like a mushroom?
Because he's a regular saphead—
His waist is remarkably slender,
His growth is exceedingly rapid,
And his top is uncommonly tender.

The hog cholera excitement is the biggest thing in the porcine line since Theodore Thomas had to leave Cincinnati because he refused to beat time with a ham.

Many a woman who would like to put down a new Brussels carpet in her parlor will be obliged to be content with putting a new hoop on the second-best washtub.—*New Haven Register.*

Philadelphia has discovered that colored lard is being palmed off as butter. Passing off pigs' feet for spring chickens will probably be the next deception.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

"You don't know how it pains me to punish you," said the teacher. "I guess there's the most pain at my end of the stick," replied the boy, feelingly. "I'm any rate I'd be willing to swap."

"Yes, sir," said Gallagher, "it was funny enough to make a donkey laugh. I laughed till I cried," and then he saw a smile go round the room, he grew red in the face, and went away mad.—*Boston Post.*

The favorite girls in Washington have big, brown eyes and large mouths. As the latter qualification enables them to eat ice-cream with a coal shovel, it promises to be an expensive summer for unmarried government clerks.

When a member, in the course of a very long speech, called for a glass of water, a member sitting near exclaimed sotto voce to his neighbors: "This is all contrary to the laws of mechanics—a windmill running by water.—*Hartford Courant.*

It is said that two French philosophers have kept nine hogs drunk for a year, and say they are none the worse for their tippling. Which proves that hogs are natural drunkards, or that natural drunkards are hogs, we've forgotten which.—*New Haven Register.*

The decorative art mania. Miss Nonanfait: "What a charming love of a cup marked 'Tom and Jerry!'" Gentlemanly vender of majolica: "Yes; we sell a large number of them." Miss N.: "But haven't you some marked Clifford and Alvord or Bertie and Georgie?"

A debating society has tackled the question

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1881.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1881.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

$1.50 A YEAR.

The PRESS entered its twenty-ninth (29th) volume on January 1st, 1881.

Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1881.

—We learn from the Charlotte *Observer*, that the prohibition ticket triumphed in the municipal election.

—Marshal Baxter, col., was hanged in Charlotte on Friday last for the murder of Bob Hennegan.

—The Czar is said to be a prisoner in his palace and his wife is leading a life of fright and terror.

—Sir Stafford Northcote succeeds Lord Beaconsfield as leader of the English Conservatives.

—A Philadelphia grain elevator was burnt on the 28th, of April, 70,000 bushels of grain—loss covered by insurance.

—In Louisville, Kentucky, 6 school boys were grouped together, during a thunder storm, when a bolt of lightning descended and killed five and the sixth will probably die.

—A steamer was wrecked on the coast of New Zealand, and eighty persons were drowned.

—Affairs in Ireland are becoming more serious, and a number of outrages are reported.

—The dead lock in the U. S. Senate, is said to be broken, and executive sessions will be held for the consideration of nominatiens by the President.

—PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for June, is already on our table. It always appears first on the list of Magazines, and its fashion and literary departments are equal to the best.

ELECTIONS.—In the minicipal election in Salisbury, Monday, the dry ticket prevailed.

In Charlotte, the new board of Commissioners stands: Dry, 6; wet, 6. DeWolf, Democrat, beat Johnston, anti-prohibitionist, 36 votes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—The Commissioner of internal revenue has just decided in a case which arose in the fifth collection district of North Carolina that money in the custody of the government and belonging to a citizen is not subject to levy and attachment under proceedings instituted in a State court by creditors. The principle decided is of importance.

N. C. MIDLAND RAILROAD.

Telegrams from the South show that Mr. Barbour and party have visited Charlotte, Augusta and intermediate points, and are receiving the heartiest support from the southern sections of North Carolina, of South Carolina and Georgia.

It is announced as coming from Mr. Barbour, that the Virginia Midland Company, backed by the Baltimore & Ohio Company, are fully determined to extend the North Carolina R. R. to Augusta and Atlanta.

We have no doubt that Mr. Barbour will be able to perfect his scheme, with the promise and support of the people along the line.

In our immediate neighborhood corps of Engineers are locating the line and preparing for the active commencement of work. Rights of way are also being freely given, and work will be begun at Leaksville, Madison, Walnut Cove, Winston and Mocksville, as soon as the plant and hands can be collected.

Another force will be put on between the North Carolina line and Danville.

Railroad Matters at Augusta.

AUGUSTA, GA., May 2.—J. S. Barbour, President of the Virginia Midland Railroad Company, J. T. Morehead, Vice President of the North Carolina Midland Railroad Company, Mr. Cowan, attorney of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, Congressman Evans, of South Carolina, and several other Carolinians interested in the building of the Augusta & Knoxville Railroad, were here on Saturday last in conference with President Verdery, of the latter road, Mayor May and leading citizens. The party examined the road Saturday afternoon, and expressed themselves well pleased. The road will be pushed through to Greenwood, S. C., fifty miles from Augusta and thence to Spartanburg. Mr. Barbour and Mr. Cowan assert that the Virginia Midland system, backed by the Baltimore & Ohio, will meet the Augusta & Knoxville Road at Spartanburg. This will secure to Augusta an independent route to the east, and another west via Hendersonville, Nashville and Knoxville.

—It is not perhaps generally known that the Legislature at its last session changed the law in regard to the sale of liquor by wholesale dealers. By the late law they were prohibited under the wholesale license from selling in less quantities than a quart. By the present law they are prohibited from selling less than a gallon. This law went into effect on the 11th of last March, but has been generally violated throughout the State on account of the ignorance of the dealers as to its existence.

The South.

Henry W. Grady is represented by the Charlotte *Observer*, as a journalist with a national reputation, and was recently interviewed by a representative of the *Observer*, when in Charlotte. Among other things, Mr. Grady said,—when asked if he had any prominent ideas of the prospects of the South, gathered while travelling through it:

"I don't know that I have. I have written more about the South, I suppose, than any other ten men living, and it keeps me stripped. I can say, however, that the prosperity of the South is going to be greater than has ever been known. Our people have hitherto neglected the small industries, but I think their eyes are opening. As an instance, I found one man in your State who makes 15,000 gallons of wine yearly. These things will be developed more in future. The tide of immigration is finding its way South, and as an instance, forty German immigrants came into this State on a train behind the one I was on, and the great resources of the South, properly developed and peopled, will make her the richest and most glorious country in the world."

U. S. COURT AT GREENSBORO.—At the late session of the United States Court at Greensboro a large amount of business was transacted on both the criminal and civil dockets. The case of Fielding Brower, tried on the charge of breaking into a post-office, resulted in a verdict of not guilty. In the case against James B. Barnett, charged with a failure to keep books, as a liquor dealer, the plea of guilty was entered. Julius Homer, tried for retailing spirituous liquors without license, plead guilty. The following persons were sentenced by the Court: Eli Bean, for illicit distilling, four months imprisonment in jail and $100 fine. W. N. Steel, illicit distilling, four months imprisonment in jail and $100 fine. George Oldham, illicit distilling, four months imprisonment in jail and $100 fine. Jesse Johnson, illicit distilling, four months imprisonment in jail and $100 fine. Jack Thompson, for counterfeiting, three years in the Penitentiary at Albany, N. Y. John M. Kine, breaking into a post-office, three years in the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y.—*North State.*

GO UP HEAD.—North Carolina is a great State. It turns out great men by the score, and is responsible for some of the most wonderful inventions of the age, fills every blank in the census reports, and now comes to the front as producing more cotton to the acre than any other Southern State; and not satisfied with all this the Wilmington *Star* says that North Carolina raises the finest tobacco in America, secures the highest prices and gets less credit abroad than any other State in the Union. North Carolina makes more money to the acre, or to the mule, or to the hand in tobacco raising than any other State. Be sure to remember that. North Carolina makes more rice of a first-rate quality to the acre than any other State.—*Danville News.*

—General Jo. Lane is dead, and now but two generals of the Mexican war survive—Harney and Patterson. General Lane was born in North Carolina, but passed the early years of his life in Indiana. He was a life-long Democrat. At Buena Vista he commanded the Indiana brigade, which did splendid service on that field, notwithstanding a portion of the regiment behaved rather badly; afterwards he added to his laurels under General Scott in the Valley of Mexico. He was in Congress and the Senate, and was nominated on the Breckenridge ticket for Vice-President in 1860.—*Richmond State.*

—One of the most intelligent and progressive men in the South, writing to Secretary Polk, says:

"I observe with peculiar pleasure the 'star' premiums offered by your society to young men and young women. This is a move exactly in the right direction. France is rich because all her people work, either with hand or head. We in the South can get rich in no other way, and the sooner we make a general beginning in that direction the better it will be."

And we hope to see a magnificent effort made by our young men and women to get the 'star' premiums.

TERRIBLE RESULT OF FOREST FIRES.—Isaac W. Dement, emigrating from West Virginia to Louisiana, with his wife and four children, in two wagons, encamped on a mountain in Stone county, and while himself and two boys were fishing at the foot of the mountain, a forest fire surrounded the camp and destroyed one wagon, all the household effects, and burned his wife and two children to death. Dement was badly burned in trying to rescue them.

THE NEW YORK DOG SHOW.—The fifth annual show of dogs given under the auspices of the Westminster Kennel Club, took place in New York City last week. Eleven hundred dogs were on exhibition, of all species from the toy terrier to the huge mastiff.

GUILFORD.—J. Henry Gilmer was elected Sheriff by the Commissioners of Guilford County on Monday, in place of the late Sheriff, deceased.

—High water in Kansas City has driven thousands from their homes. The tracks of all railroads are under water. The floods have done a great deal of damage recently in the West.

A Losing Joke.

A prominent physician of Pittsburgh said jokingly to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill health, and of his inability to cure her, "try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient.—*Harrisburgh Patriot.*

IMPORTANT RAILROAD MEETING.

The N. C. Midland an Assured Fact-The Railroad Magnates in Counsel-The Result.

"Give us all the railroad news you can get, that's what we want," remarked an intelligent and active business man to a *Leader* reporter. We will tryand do that. The interest felt in the extension of the Midland road and the connection of thrifty Winston, on a through line with the great commercial cities of the outside world, is continually increasing and deepening in this community.

The meeting of the Board of Directors of the N C Midland, on the 20th, brought to our little city, an influx of visitors–representative men from Virginia, South Carolina and various places in our own State—that filled the hotels of both Winston and Salem.

The following gentlemen constitute the Board of Directors of the N C Midland Road, and they were all promptly on hand:

Hon J S Barbour, President.
Col J T Morehead, V President.
J W Alspaugh, Treas and Sec'ty.

Directors—Maj P W Hairston, Maj L W Anderson, J B Vaughn, J W Fries, J E Gilmer, A M Booe, N C Wilson, A Leazar, C A Wiley.

We herewith give a list of places represented, and the names of the gentlemen composing the delegations:

Danville—Capt W T Clark, J H Johnson, J R Joplin, W M Gilliam.

Salisbury—T K Bruner, J F Ross, T F Klutz, L S Overman.

Statesville—Hon R F Armfield, Hon T S Tucker, Col W A Eliason, W H H Gregory, David Wallace, J P Caldwell, P C Carlton, Jacob Wallace, J B Connelly, H C Cowles.

Lincolnton—Maj Silas McBee, E E Summer.

Shelby—Maj H D Lee, R B Miller, L E Powers, J B Bostic, J C. Beam.

Spartanburg—Hon I H Evins, Col Joseph Walker, Hon. G Cannon, Wm Fowler, T S Farrow.

Gaffney City—A N Wood, W F McArthur, C P Saunders.

Greenville—Dr W L Mauldin, T T C Gower, J W Gray.

Anderson—Hon B F Crayton, E B Murray, W W Humphreys, P C McCulley, B F Whitner.

Yorkville—Hon I DWitherspoon, J S Clark.

Union, S C—Wm Munro, David Johnston.

The Board was in session 2 days and a full and impartial hearing was given the delegations as to the advantages of their respective localities. Each point represented was anxious for the extension to pass through their section, and offered material aid to its construction. It was determined by the Board to begin the work of construction at once. Col. J. B. Yates elected Chief Engineer. Several surveys authorized on the proposed routes in N. C. and S. C., and the terminal points being left open, 500 hands will be placed on the routes, distributed at points where the most difficult construction requires and where longer time is necessary to complete.

The action of the Board was harmonious in every particular, and they have undertaken the work with a determination to hasten its completion at an early day.

The visiting delegations left greatly encouraged at the early extension of this great line South. Our people, as well as those we have come in contact with, along the line, are enthusiastic over the road. When completed it will be the most direct and important all-rail line from North to South and will be a first-class road with steel rail track and iron bridges.

Hon. J. S. Barbour, President, and party left Thursday morning for Augusta and other points upon the projected line.

The result of this meeting will bring a new era of prosperity, not only to Winston, but to this section generally. Immigration will find its way here in a ratio of five or ten to one, situated as we are now. With this road Winston will become the entrepot as well as distributing place for supplies for the upper country, and must ere long, on account of natural advantages, double its population with enterprising people.—*Leader.*

THE DOG TAX.—Many persons erroneously think that the late Legislature passed a law levying a tax on all dogs. This impression doubtless arose from a misunderstanding of a law that was passed. The Legislature passed an act allowing any person to list his dog for taxation and making it larceny to steal such dog. Our Supreme Court has heretofore decided that it is not larceny to feloniously take a dog, because at common law there was no property in a dog. The object of the new law was to allow persons who have valuable dogs to indict any one who may steal them. So that now, any owner of a dog can, if he wishes, list it for taxation and pay the annual tax of one dollar, and indict for larceny any person who may steal it. The tax thus collected is to be paid into the common school fund.

THE BATTLE OF COWPENS.—Considerable interest has been excited in the South, and particularly in South Carolina, over the approaching centennial of the battle of Cowpens, and the unveiling of the memorial column to the victors in that engagement, to take place at Spartanburg, S. C., May 11. The statue of Gen. Morgan, cast in Philadelphia, is now being placed in position. On the eve of the celebration a vocal and instrumental concert is to be given at Spartanburg. At the unveiling of the memorial column addresses will be delivered by representative citizens from the New England, Middle and Southern States. At six o'clock Gov. Johnson will hold a reception, and in the evening there will be a display of fire-works. The town will give a complimentary dinner to the invited guests. The festivities will close on the 12th inst., by a grand ball given under the auspices of the young men of Spartanburg. The memorial column, which is quite an elaborate affair, has been erected by the thirteen States and the State of Tennessee.

N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station.

BULLETIN 10. April 27th 1881.

The following analyses of official samples of fertilizers have been completed at the Station, viz:

"Acid Phosphate," Maryland Fertilizer Co., Baltimore, cash price per ton (2000 lbs) $30.00, contains—water 14.86, 9.13, available phosphoric acid 9.23, insoluble phosphoric acid 2.35, potash 268 per ct. Commercial Value per ton (2000 lbs $27.36.

"Bagby's Acid phosphate of Lime" R. Bagby & Co., Baltimore, cash price per ton (2000 lbs.) $30.00, contains:—water 13.67, sand 7.02, available phosphoric acid 11.06, insoluble phosphoric acid 5.82 per ct. Commercial Value per ton (2000 lbs.) $27.65.

"Acidulated Phosphate," N. J., Chemical Co., Camden, N. J., cash price per ton (2000 lbs.) $35.00, contains:—water 12.37, sand 8.21, available phosporic acid 14.10, insoluble phosphoric acid 3.18 per ct. Commercial Value per ton (2000 lbs.) $35.25.

"Ammoniated Guano L. and R.," Lorcuty & Rittlar, Baltimore, cotton price per ton (2000 lbs.) 425 lbs., contains:—water 15.53, sand 5.34, available phosphoric acid 9.90, insoluble phosphoric acid 2.41, ammonia 1.09, potash 1.62 per ct. Commercial Value per ton (2000 lbs.) $31.48.

"Arlington B. Ammoniated Soluble Phosphate," Dambman Broad & Co., Baltimore, cash price per ton (2000 lbs.) $38.00, contains:—water 12.65, sand 6.57, available phosphoric acid 9.53, insoluble phosphoric acid 3.72, ammonia 2.31, potash 2.13 per ct. Commercial Value per ton (2000 lbs) $35.97.

"Baker's Prepared Chemicals," Chemical Co., of Canton, Baltimore, cash price per ton (2000 lbs.) $30.00 contains:—water 15.08, sand 13.99, available phosphoric acid 9.19, insoluble phosphoric acid 2.54, potash 1.42 per ct. Commercial Value per ton (2000 lbs.) $25.25.

"Baldwin's Ammoniated Dissolved Bone;" Worest D'Leon, Norfolk, Va., cash price per ton (2000 lbs.) $42.00, contains:—water 15.50, sand 7.55, available phosphoric is acid 8.40, in soluble phosphoric acid 2.84, ammonia 2.06 potash 1.41 per ct. Commercial value per ton (2000 lbs.) $31.08.

"Bradley's Patent Superphosphate of Lime", Bradley Fertilizer Co., Boston, Mass., contains:—water 17.97, sand 5.70, available phosphoric acid 2.46, ammonia 2.73 per ct. Commercial Value per ton (2000 lbs)$35.50.

"Ceres Fertilizer", A. J. Wedderburn, Baltimore, cash price per ton (2000 lbs.) $37.00, contains:—water 14.20, sand 6.88, available phosphoric acid 9.23, insoluble phosphoric acid 2,97, ammonia 1.21, potash 1.05 per ct. Commercial value per ton (2000 lbs.) $29.35.

"Columbia Acid Phosphate." Mores & D'Leon, Norfolk, Va., contains:—water 14.25, sand 7.27, available phosphoric acid 9.57, insoluble phosphoric acid 4.00, potash 0.72 per ct. Commercial Value per ton (2000 lbs.) $25.06.

"Diamond Soluble Bone," Walton, Whann & Co., Wilmington, Del., cash price per ton (2000 lbs.) $32.00, contains:—water 14.39, sand 8.22, available prosphoric acid 10.04, insoluble phosphoric acid 3.44, potash 0.98 per ct. Commercial Value per ton (2000 lbs.) $26.66.

CHAS. W. DABNEY, JR.,
Director.

A Prize Worth contending For.

We have twice before called attention to the "Star" premiums offered to the young men and women of our State. Col. Polk, the Secretary, has favored us with the following particulars and rules in regard to them, which we know will be read with great interest by the enterprising young people of the State:

THE YOUNG MAN'S STAR PREMIUM.

To the unmarried man under 24 years of age, who shall bring to the State Fair the greatest and best variety of the products of his own hands, a premium of $50 in gold.

YOUNG WOMAN'S STAR PREMIUM.

To the unmarried lady under 22 years of age, who shall bring to the State Fair the greatest and best variety of products of her own hands, a premium of $50 in gold.

For the next best display by a young man and young woman, as above, $25 in gold each.

Parties competing for the above premiums will be required to observe the following rules:

1. Each exhibitor must furnish the secretary with a full list of all the articles to be exhibited on or before Saturday, October the 8th.

2. The displays for this premium must be in position and ready for examination by 12 m. on Tuesday, the 11th.

3. The list of articles furnished the secretary, under rule 1, must be accompanied by the affidavit of the party making the entry, setting forth that the exhibitor does not exceed the age prescribed; that each and every article exhibited is the product of his or her own hands, and that said articles have all been made since the 1st day of November, 1880.

Printed forms of affidavit will be furnished by the secretary on application.

4. The names of exhibitors must not appear on any of the articles. They will only be made known after the premiums have been awarded.

5. Each display will be made as a whole, and may be arranged under the personal supervision of the exhibitor.

6. Persons intending to compete for these premiums must notify the secretary on or before the 1st of August.

7. These exhibitions will be subject to the same rules governing entries made for other premiums, and will not be removed until the close of the general exhibition. The awards will be made by committees composed of ladies and gentlemen so chosen as to guard most effectually against injustice and partiality. These judges, as well as those for all other departments, will be selected and their services secured as soon as possible. All awarding committees for the coming fair will be chosen beforehand and with an eye single to their peculiar fitness and qualifications for the work to which they may be assigned. Col. Polk asks that all the young men and ladies, who desire to enter the list for this high honor and this spendid premium, will communicate with him. He will answer all letters and inquiries promptly and cheerfully.

PROHIBITION.

Meeting of the State Convention—A Large Attendance–Organization, Proceedings, Addresses, Etc. An Enthusiastic Assemblage.

[Raleigh News and Observer.]

Pursuant to the call of the North Carolina State Prohibitory Association, delegates from all parts of the State assembled in Tucker Hall Wednesday afternoon, April 27, in convention. By 3.30 p. m., the hall was filled. The appearance of the convention was worthy of its high object. Both the white and colored races were well represented, and the delegates came from all parts of the State. Well dressed men with intelligent faces, composed the mass of the body, and an air of high purpose and regard for the public good was observable on every face. The promoters of the movement expressed the utmost gratification at both the appearance and numbers of the convention. The number present was at least 450, and many of the most prominent clergymen of the State were in the hall. * *

After the appointment of the permanent officers by the central committee a committee was appointed to nominate to the convention twenty-five persons, naming one of the number as chairman, who shall compose the State Prohibitory Campaign Committees, with all the duties, and authorities usual for such committee. The central executive committee submitted items of business for the convention which were adopted. * * Speeches by several prominent gentlemen followed.

A mass meeting was held at Tucker's Hall on Wednesday evening; an immense crowd was in attendance, and many very excellent addresses were made on the great question of Prohibition, which is now agitating the public mind.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The convention was called to order on Thursday morning at 9:30 o'clock—President McRea in the chair.

The first thing done was the introduction of the following resolutions by Col John P Thomas, of Charlotte:

Whereas money being the sinews of peaceful movements as well as military operations, it is important for this convention to provide adequately for the legitimate business expenses of the prohibition canvass; be it therefore

Resolved, That the executive committee be authorized to propose to each county in North Carolina a certain sum of money, with the request that the amount be promptly paid, and that this apportionment be in proportion to the wealth and population of each county.

Resolved, That the money thus raised be devoted to the dissemination of appropriate tracts on the subject of prohibition and of other useful documents, and especially to the paying of the necessary personal expenses of such able and enarest canvassers as the committee may decide to provide for: *Provided, nevertheless*, That the convention doth hereby record its judgement that not one cent should be used in any way not justified by the highest ethics, private or public.

These resolutions were considered *seriatim* and all adopted, speeches being made in their favor by Dr T E Skinner and Rev L L Nash, of Pitt county. * * * At 10 o'clock Dr S S Satchwell, the talented president of the North Carolina Board of Health, delivered a masterly address, on the evils of intemperance.

The address was listened to with the closest attention. At its conclusion, calls were made for Gov. Jarvis, who took the stage amid great cheering and applause. Col J P Thomas proposed three cheers for the Governor, which were given.

The Governor was gracefully introduced by Major McRae, and said that he knew that a body of men was here assembled which had the good of the State at heart. It gave him pleasure to witness the proceedings, and to give his countenance and whatever influence he possessed to the cause. This call was, no doubt, as much to find out his views as anything else. "The public think, no doubt, that I belong to that class of politicians that regard this question as a ticklish one. But I have an opinion. Candor obliges me to say that at first I doubted the benefit of absolute prohibition, thinking a rigid system of licenses sufficient; But the Legislature has passed the law, and I must take one side or the other. I should be false to the 1,400,000 people of North Carolina if I remained silent, and I must take my position. In taking it I propose to do just as I have done in all public questions since I first took office. I have always, God knows, taken a stand for the best interests of North Carolina, and I propose to meet this question in the same way. I never walk these streets or ride over the State but I see melancholy victims of intemperance. Knowing what is the best for North Carolina and North Carolinians, I declare for the prohibition movement, and for prohibition I intend to go. [Great applause, continued for many minutes.] Whatever may be in the bill that ought to be out, or out that ought to be in, can be put there by subsequent legislation or law. I think I know something about the sentiments of the people, and how to win their good wishes, opinion or co-operation. This cannot be done by coercion, but by kindness and proper argument. The way to succeed in this matter is by going out and making friends of the people, of all classes, religions and opinions. Party has nothing to do with this question. If this movement means to organize a political party, I do not go with it, but if it means to do the good work of eradicating vice, I go with it heart and soul.

Another question to which I intend to address and devote myself is a similarly grand one, that is the education of our people, both races alike. If this is done, even if prohibition does not receive the public majority in this election, it will have to come, and that soon. There is not a day that I do not have some painful appeal for clemency, growing out of intemperance. There is now on my table a petition asking that a man, once a prominent physician, who, in a fit of drunkenness made a most brutal attack upon his wife, be pardoned out of jail where he now lies a prisoner. Yet this case is but one of hundreds. My observation leads me to know and assert that for every dollar received as taxes from the sale of liquor, ten dollars go out the public purse." Thanking the audience for their kindness, he closed.

Mr Dudley, colored, moved a vote of thanks to Gov. Jarvis for the noble stand he had to-day taken for the people. This was carried unanimously, with cheers.

Judge A C Avery and Hon A S Merrimon addressed the Convention in the order named. These gentlemen made eloquent and enthusiastic speeches, which were received with great applause. * * *

The committee of seven, through N B Broughton, reported as follows:

Your committee appointed to select a State executive committee of twenty-five beg leave to report:

Chairman—H A Gudger.

First Congressional District—Ephraim Leigh, Tyrell county; Alex Hicks, Washington.

Second District—W A Montgomery, Warren; E R Dudley, Craven.

Third District—S H Manning, New Hanover; Capt S C Rankin, Cumberland.

Fourth District—Rev Dr T E Skinner, Professor W C Kerr, E R Stamps, Colonel John A McDonald, Rev G S Smith, Rev H E Tupper, Rev F L Reid, N B Broughton, Wake; A H Merritt, Chatham; John H Williamson, Franklin.

Fifth District—O W Carr, Randolph; William S Ball, Guilford.

Sixth District—R D Johnson, Mecklenburg; D A Jenkins, Gaston.

Seventh District—W B Glenn, Forsyth.

Eighth District—J W Bowman, Mitchell; James Atkins, Buncombe.

Respectfully submitted.

N H D WILSON, Chm'n.

This committee of twenty-five at once selected a central committee of nine, as follows: Rev T E Skinner, W C Kerr, E R Stamps, John A McDonald, Rev G S Smith, Rev H M Tupper, Rev F L Reid and N B Broughton.

* * * *

An address to the people of North Carolina was presented by the Central Committtee, read and adopted.

After the transaction of some other routine business the convention adjourned *sine die.*

—Private advices from the Sandwich Islands report that the famous volcano, Mauna Loa, is still in eruption and has been continuously so since, the early part of October. The inhabitants say that the present eruption exceeds in grandeur, extent and activity any that they can remember, or of which there is any record. The American residents say that the spectacle is magnificent and well worth a voyage thither. The principle crater, some 16,000 feet long and 9,000 to 10,000 feet wide, is constantly belching forth smoke, steam and flame, and occasionally throws up vast rocks, while the lava pours down the sides of the mountains, nearly 14,000 feet high, in broad streams. Some of the eruptions have lasted thirteen months, and it is thought that the present one will be fully as long, for it has steadily augmented from the onset. It has been compared with the action of 1859, when three new craters were opened on the side of the mountain, the loftiest being ten thousand feet above sea level, though the two lower were the more violent. From one of these rose a column of liquid fire five hundred feet high. There are now six craters active, and it is said that the chief one throws out occasionally a stupendous mass of flame six hundred in altitude. Several of the rivers of lava are five or six miles wide, and these actually form cascades, and in some instances are so voluminous as to run up hill. The lava has also forced its way through subterranean outlets, and tumbled, with a hissing, rearing sound into the sea.

Manna Loa has been far more energetic of late years than it used to be, and is now distinguishing itself universally. Some of the lava beds are enormous. The lava streams frequently cool on top, and when new lava is added the crust breaks with loud explosions. Considerable uneasiness is felt among the residents of Honolulu lest their dwellings be destroyed, and the opinion is generally expressed that in no volcano on the globe have finer natural pyrotechnics been seen than now are there.

Reign of Terror in Russia.

Recent reports from Russia appear to indicate that the execution of the nihilists convicted of complicity, in the assassination of the Czar, instead of overawing their secret associates, has roused them to still more determined action. It was the necessity of his position that the new Czar could not show mercy to the conspirators who had succeeded in compassing the death of his father. But in sending them to the fate they had courted and defied, it is clear that he has put his own life in jeopardy. It is doubtful whether anything short of granting a constitutional form of government will give him respite from the murderous assaults of those who work against him in the dark, who have doomed him to death, and, if the reports from St. Petersburg be true, have shown that they were able to lodge their death-dealing devices even within the precincts of the funeral chamber of the late Czar. All the accounts that reach us indicate that there is a veritable reign of terror in St. Petersburg; that even in his palace, surrounded by his guards, the Czar is not secure from the machinations of the mysterious society whose organization is so perfectly broken up into separate and distinct circles of operation that the arrest of a part of the members of one circle gives but the faintest clue to their immediate associates, and no clue whatever to the members of the other circles. The number of Russians seized by the police of the third section on the charge of being engaged in nihilistic plots, tried by a military court, and either executed or exiled to Siberia, condemned to perpetual surveillance there, or to hard labor in the mines, from which they are never allowed to emerge, may be counted by thousands. Yet the active working force of the nihilists seems not only to know no abatement, but to increase in intensity of action, in spite of the loss of associates and the efforts made by the government to discover and suppress them. Their field of operations extends from the Baltic to the Black Sea. They have their circles in all the great towns in European Russia. The association comprises men of all stations in life, from government officials to professors and students of universities, civil engineers, discontented landowners, women of high and low rank, and men engaged in handicrafts. Only the peasantry appear to be free from the taint of nihilism.—*Baltimore Sun.*

—Kendall's Spavin Cure is the best liniment on human flesh in the world try it and be convinced. Read their advertisement.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements. Office hours from 7 o'clock. A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 A. M.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday at 6.45. a. m., and every day at 3.40, p. m. Due every day, by 12:30, a. m., and every day except Sunday, by 11.45, a. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Tobaccoville, Dalton, Bliss and Flat Shoals. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday, at 3, p. m.

DANBURY, via Winston, Flat Branch, Sedge Garden, Germanton Walnut Cove and Meadows. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m, Due every day, except Sunday by 3, p. m.

YADKINVILLE, via Winston, Lewisville, Panther Creek Conrad's and Charity closes every day except Sunday at 5:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday by 3, p. m.

ROCKFORD, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend and Richmond Hill Closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5:30, a. m. Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 6, p.m.

FULTON, via Friedberg, Yokely, Advance and Elbaville. Closes every Tuesday and Friday at 5:30, a. m. Due Tuesday and Friday by 7, p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

CONDENSED TIME.

North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, Jan. 23, 1881.	No. 47 Daily.	No. 43. Daily.	No. 19. Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Charlotte	3 35 a m	3 38 p m	6 30 a m
" Salisbury	5 51 a m	5 40 p m	10 20 p m
" High Point	7 25 a m	7 02 p m	2 30 p m
Arrive Greensboro	7 58 a m	7 35 p m	3 05 p m
Leave Greensboro	9 55 a m	.....	5 00 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	12 04 a m	.....	11 05 p m
" Durham	12 43 p m	.....	11 57 a m
" Raleigh	1 55 p m	.....	3 00 a m
Leave "	4 00 p m	6 00 a m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	6 20 p m	9 40 a m	.....

No. 47.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina daily except Sundays. At Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 43.—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, Jan. 23, 1881.	No. 48. Daily.	No. 42. Daily.	No. 20. Daily. ex. Sun.
Leave Goldsboro	9 50 a m	6 40 p m	.....
Arrive Raleigh	12 01 p m	10 30 p m	.....
Leave "	12 10 p m	.....	6 30 a m
Arrive Durham	4 30 p m	.....	8 55 a m
" Hillsboro	5 18 p m	.....	9 40 a m
" Greensboro	7 25 p m	.....	12 10 p m
Leave "	8 40 p m	10 05 a m	.....
Arrive High Point	9 45 p m	10 57 a m	.....
" Salisbury	10 40 p m	11 52 a m	.....
" Charlotte	12 25 a m	1 47 p m	.....

No 48.—Connects at Greensboro with Salem Branch, at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west

No. 42.—Connectsat Air-Line Junc. with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and South-west; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and South-East.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily except Sunday			10 15 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	10 25 p m
Arrive Salem	"	"	12 15 p m
Leave Salem	"	"	4 30 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	5 10 p m
Arrive Greensboro			6 30 p m

Connecting at Greensboro with Trains on R. & D. and N. C. Railroads.

Sleep'g Cars Without Change, Run both ways with Trains Nos. 48 and 47, between New York and Atlanta via Richmond, Greensboro and Charlotte, and between Greensboro and Augusta; and on Trains Nos. 42 and 45 between Boston and Savannah.

☞ Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, and at all principal points South, South-west, West North and East. For Emigrant rates to points in Arkansas and Texas, address

A. POPE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va

GET THE BEST.

If you intend some day to get

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED,

"DO IT NOW."

THE NEW EDITION

Contains over 118,000 Words, 1928 Pages, 3000 Engravings, Four Pages Colored Plates, 4600 NEW WORDS and Meanings, Biographical Dictionary of over 9700 Names.

THE "most beautiful and complete English Dictionary." HAS 3000 Engravings, nearly three times as many as any other Dict'ry. EVERY school and family should have it for constant reference.

GET THE STANDARD.

Sale of *Webster's* is over 20 times the sale of any other series of Dictionaries. The "highest authority of the Courts in definition."—*Chief Justice Waite.* An almost universal authority in deciding the meaning of words. No other Dictionary has been bought by any State to supply its Schools. Dictionary on which nine-tenths of the School Books of the country are based. Authority in the Government Printing Office at Washington. Jan. 1881. *Recommended* by State Supt's Schools in 36 States, and 50 College Pres'ts. Dictionary that has been placed in more than 32,000 public schools in U.S.

STANDARD

IS IT NOT THE STANDARD?

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

Also Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary. 1040 Pages Octavo. 600 Engravings.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat, (white) per bush	$1 30 to $1 50
Wheat, (red) " "	1 15 to 1 30
Corn, per bushel	60 to 65
Oats, " "	50 to 60
Rye, " "	90 to 1 00
Barley, per bush	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred	3 00 to 3 75
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel	00 to 00
Peas, (white,) " "	00 to 00
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00 to 00
Beans, (white,) " "	00 to 00
Onion Setts, per bushel	0 00 to 00
Pork,	6 to 7
Country Meat, (hog round,)	8 to 00
" Hams	10 to 12
Green Apples per bushel	00 to 0 00
Eggs, per dozen	10 to 00
Butter, per pound	15 to 20
Tallow, " "	5 to 0
Beeswax, " "	20 to 30
Flax Seed, per bushel	0 00 to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bush	60 to 0 75
Potatoes, sweet, " "	50 to 75
Cabbage, per pound	1½ to 2
Chickens, per dozen	1 50 to 2 00
Hay, per hundred	50 to 55
Fodder, per hundred bdls	00 to 00
Shucks, per hundred lbs	00 to 00
Blackberries	0 to 00
Whortlleberries	0 to 00
Dried Cherries	0 to 00
Dried Apples	0 to 00

Winston Tobacco Market.

[CORRECTED BY A. B. GORRELL.]

Lugs Common Green	3 00 to 3 75
" " Red	4 00 to 4 50
" Good	4 75 to 6 00
Smokers, common red	4 50 to 5 50
" " bright	6 00 to 7 00
" good	7 50 to 9 00
" fine	9 50 to 11 00
" fancy	12 00 to 15 00
Cutters, thin, bright leaf	10 00 to 16 00
Leaf, common green	5 00 to 6 00
" " red	6 00 to 8 00
" good, waxy red	9 00 to 12 00
Wrappers Common dark	7 00 to 10 00
" Good. red	10 00 to 14 00
" com., mahoghany,	12 00 to 15 00
" good, rich, "	16 00 to 20 00
" fine	25 00 to 40 00
" common bright	15 00 to 18 00
" good	25 00 to 35 00
" fine	40 00 to 45 00
" fancy	50 00 to 55 00 to 60 00
Good, rich, sweet, colory fillers	11 00 to 16 00

To J. D. MARION—a non-resident: You will take notice that the following summons has been issued against you, viz:

FORSYTH COUNTY—In the Superior Court.

Martha J. Marion, Plaintiff, Against J. D. Marion, Defendant. } Summons for Relief.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

TO THE SHERIFF OF FORSYTH COUNTY: GREETING.

You are here

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1881.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Special Notice.—Persons wishing to have printing well done, will please call at the Press office. We can print as *cheap* as the *cheapest*.

CLUBBING.

Clubs of the Press and Good Literature one year for $1.75. This is the best offer yet made, and will give you a weekly nearly as large as the Press. In short, two papers every week for $1.75, cash in advance.

—GRAY & MARTIN, Druggists, succeed Montague & Gray and Gray & Wilson.

—First Quarter of Moon to-morrow (Friday.)

—The protracted meeting at New Friendship was well attended.

—Lamps and all Lamp Goods at GRAY & MARTIN'S DRUG STORE.

—Prof. E. W. Lineback is on a business tour South.

—Capt. A. H. Horton and family have returned home.

—Lithia Water for sale by the gallon at GRAY & MARTIN'S.

—Forsyth Superior Court commences on the 16th.

—Rev. L. B. Wurreschkio is now the Principal of the Salem Boys' School.

—Call at H. W. FRIES Store for gentlemens' Fine Shoes.

—Col. A. B. Gorrell, of Winston, will again be Chief Marshal at the State Fair, in the fall.

—The strawberry crop promises to be good, although later than common.

—For your spring supply of Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Shoes, go to H. W. FRIES'.

—The *Native Azalia* blooms profusely in the woodlands South of town.

—H. T. Folk is the representative to the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. from Salem Lodge, and Dr. V. O. Thompson represents the encampment.

—Those wishing to try our Teas can obtain samples free.

GRAY & MARTIN.

—The Milton *Chronicle* says a lamprey eel was caught in Dan river, with seven eyes on each side of its head in a straight line.

—James F. Allen, of South Fork township, in this county, sheared ten pounds of wool from a one year old ram this spring. We hear of other heavy fleeces.

—Paints and Oils, a full line at GRAY & MARTIN'S.

—L. W. Springs and family are at Salem Hotel.

The hotel will be full this summer. Rooms in private families have been engaged, and will probably be occupied during the season.

—The closing exercises of Bethany High School, June 2nd, 1881, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Literary address by Prof. N. C. English, of Greensboro, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The public are invited to attend.

—Lewis' White Lead at GRAY & MARTIN'S.

—John H. Boner, Esq., of the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., a Press boy, is at the old homestead. He gave us a cordial greeting yesterday. Mrs. Boner accompanies him. Wish them a pleasant visit.

—May opened with the first day of the week, and the only month this year that commences on Sunday. Cloudy in the morning, but warm and pleasant towards noon, and delightful breeze blowing all day.

—Complaints are being made, since the fence law has been in operation in South Fork township, that parties drive over the plowed ground of fields where old roads had been located and turned. This is considered trespass, and persons should be careful and not render themselves liable.

FINE SHOES.

Just received the largest stock of FINE SHOES, ever brought to this market,—all Ziegler Brothers manufacture.

Also a large line of Carpet samples.

H. W. FRIES.

—The petition to close the new road, in South Fork township, was not presented on Monday last. The township Trustees met and appointed overseers for the various roads in the township. Lewis Kimel was appointed overseer on the new road from Patterson's to Miller's mill, in Davidson county.

—Fullest line of Toilet Articles and Perfumery in the towns at GRAY & MARTIN'S DRUG STORE.

—Prof. Gus Rich, the Magician, has returned from a successful short tour through the country, touching the N. C. Railroad at Thomasville and Lexington. Everybody was delighted with the magic and fun. Prof. Rich has a number of illusions produced by such men as Houdin, Herman, Blitz and others.

—The remarkable anniversaries of the week are: Battle of Chancellorsville, 2nd, 1863; Ticonderago captured, 4th, 1775; Napoleon Bonaparte died at St. Helena, 5th, 1821; Battle of the Wilderness, 6th, 1864; Chief Justice Chase died, 7th, 1873; Insurrection in Hayti, 7th, 1842; Mahomit died, 5th, 632; Death of Stonewall Jackson, 7th, 1863.

FOR SALE—2 Walnut Cupboards—one large for kitchen, and one three cornered, with upper part glass. One Poplar Bookcase, one Rocking Chair, six Parlor Chairs.

Apply early to Eug. A. Boner.
Salem, March 23, 1881.

CONCERT.

A crowded house should greet the Salem Philharmonic Society, at Salem Academy Chapel this (Thursday) night. The Society is progressing, and its members deserve great credit for their proficiency. We repeat, let the house be crowded, that home talent may be encouraged.

The doors will be open at 7½ o'clock, and the Concert will begin at 8 o'clock, instead of 8 and 8½ as noticed on programme.

—On Monday and Tuesday afternoons thunder storms, with hail, passed over this place. A heavy storm passed west of us on Tuesday: Wednesday morning cloudy and cool. This is probably the "cool spell" in May, commonly known as the "sheep rain."

—We were pleased to meet Elder G. W. Harmon, a native of this vicinity, and now pastor of Baptist church at Wadesboro, Anson county. He assisted Elder Wm. Turner at the recent protracted meeting at New Friendship church. Mrs. Harmon accompanies him, and is also well and favorably known here, being a graduate of the Academy, and daughter of Judge Logan. They are the guests of Mr. Turner, and spent a pleasant time among their old friends.

Salem Municipal Election.—The municipal election in this place, on Monday, resulted as follows:

Mayor—Dr. J. F. Shaffner.

Commissioners—J. G. Sides, W. T. Vogler, Alex. Ackerman, J. W. Fries, C. H. Fogle, C. S. Hauser. W. J. Cooper.

The following is the result in Winston:

Mayor—Col. A. B. Gorrell,

Commissioners—P. H. Hanes, J. A. Gray, S. Byerly, Israel Clement, (col.,) J. H. White, R. D. Brown, P. A. Wilson, Sr.

Graded School was voted down. No Constable elected.

Kernersville Election.—The following is the result of the municipal election in Kernersvill one Monday last:

Mayor—A. H. S. Beard.

Commissioners—W. A. Griffith, J. F. Plunket, F. M. Stafford, J. S. King, Wm. Carter.

Constable—A. Heldmund.

—A list of letters remaining in the Postoffice at Salem, N. C., May 1st, 1881:

Miss Fillis Brece, Sarah Culler, David M. Clinard, Miss Anna Crider, Wm. Doxey, or any of the name, Mrs. A. N. Godsey, Henry Hays, H. E. Hege, Mrs. Lucie Jones, (col.), Rufus Kinnaman, Mrs. E. B. Kunovans, Betey Lash, Miss Ella Pinkston, Matthew Richardson, Miss Mary Spaugh, Andrew Swaim, Amos Vogler, Jane Walker.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Commissioners' Court.

After the transaction of a large amount of business of minor importance, the tax listers of the several townships met with the Board, for the purpose of arranging a uniform scale of valuation of personal property, as appears below:

Ordered by the Board that the bridge on the Thomasville road across the south prong of South Fork Creek, be recovered as a public bridge and that J. W. McKaughn be appointed to let out the contract to the lowest bidder.

A petition was filed by the citizens of Broadbay Township and signed by more than one-fifth of the qualified voters, asking for an election on the question of Stock Law. The same was considered by the Board and an election ordered to be held on the 11th day of June, 1881. Chas. Rothrock was appointed as Registrar and Nat. Crowder and F. D. L. Messer as Judges of the election.

Ordered that the several Justices of the Peace be notified to meet with the Board at their next meeting on the 1st Monday in June, 1881.

Tuesday's session opened with the allowing of several county claims after which a petition signed by over 100 citizens of Salem and Winston was presented, asking the license of J. C. Apple & Bro., and C. A. Winkler, to retail malt liquors be continued until Oct. 1st, 1881. On motion it was ordered that the Sheriff grant the said parties license to retail malt liquors in Winston for a period of twelve months.

The Board then appointed A. E. Conrad to complete the settlement of the county taxes for the year 1880, upon which they were engaged at the time of adjournment, and submit a result of the same at the next meeting of the Board.

Uniform Valuation of Property.

The County Commissioners and Assessors met on Monday and established a uniform valuation of property:

Horses.—First class, $150; second, $125; third, $85; fourth, $60; fifth $25; sixth $10.

Mules.—First class, $125; second, $100; third, $75; fourth, $50. Jacks, $100; Jennets $50.

Cows.—First class, $25; second, $20; third, $10. Sheep and goats, $1 a piece.

Hogs.—3 cents gross; Bees, $1 per stand; Bacon 10 cents per lb.; Lard, 10 cents per lb.

Wheat $1 per bushel; Corn, 60 cents; Oats, 50 cents; Cotton, 10 cents per lb.; Fodder, $1 per hundred bundles; Hay, 40 cents per hundred; Leaf Tobacco, from $2 to $25 per hundred lbs.; Manufactured Tobacco, 8 cents to 40 cents per lb.; Flour, $3 per hundred; Whisky 25 cents per gallon; Brandy, 25 cents per gallon.

—BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW, at the Salem Book Store.

For the Press.

Editor's Press:—The hail storm that passed up South Fork on Tuesday evening was the hardest that has been know for many years, doing much damage to forward wheat and garden vegetables. The hail stones were very large and covered the ground.

Two mules attached to a wagon at the gate near M. L. Charles, in Broadbay Township, ran away on last Friday, April 30th, smashing up the wagon.

We are glad to learn that Mrs. Isaac Teague is getting better, after a severe attack of pneumonia.

An unusually large congregation in attendance at Friendship Sunday. The morning exercises were very interesting conducted by Rev. G. W. Harmon, of Wadesboro.

We hear boys in town speaking of collecting bird eggs again this spring. We hope the parents of those boys will look at the better side of this question and not allow it. S. A. H.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Of the Treasurer of the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Salem, N. C., from April 20th, 1880, to April 20th, 1881:

1880—April 20th.

To cash in Treasury,	$149,79	
" Taxes of 1879 collected,	43.47	
" One-half of Fines collected,	46.25	
" Contributions of S. F. A.	50.00	
" Timber and Chairs sold,	6.32	
" Borrowed of Geo Hege,	650.00	
" Taxes levied for 1880,	3,696.73	
" " unlisted collected,	12.65	—4,655.21
CREDITS.		
By cash paid Leigh damage suit,	2,052.38	
" " paid for street w'k including new culvert,	1,264.35	
" " paid Police service,	429.96	
" " paid Rent of hall, interests, &c.,	155.75	
" " paid for lamps and oil for lighting,	168.12	
" " paid Street Com'r,	100.00	
" " paid Sec'y & Treas.	100.00	
" " assessed but not liable,	33.42	
" Taxes of Fire Co., remitted over and under age,	194.40	
" Unpaid taxes,	125.48	
" Cash in Treasury,	31.35	—4,655.21
INDEBTEDNESS.		
Timothy Vogler, old note,	600.60	
George Hege, new note,	650.00	
J. F. Shaffner, balance on advances for work,	145.00	—1,395.95

The undersigned Committee appointed to examine and audit accounts of L. N. Clinard, Secretary and Treasurer, have examined his statements and vouchers and find them correct, as summarized within.

J. W. FRIES,
C. H. FOGLE,
C. S. HAUSER. } Com.

Salem, N. C., April 21, 1881.

MARRIED.

In Winston, on the 28th ult., by Rev. C. Dodson, Mr. Albert Lashmit and Miss Carrie Rominger—all of Forsyth County.

In Forsyth County, on the 7th ult., Mr. John W. Ellis, of Davidson, to Miss Amena Harvel, of Forsyth.

Near Clemmonsville, on the 7th ult., by S. S. Jones, Esq., Mr. M. C. Nelson to Miss Sarah E. Yokeley, daughter of Jacob Yokeley—all of Davidson County.

In Davidson County, on the 7th ult., near Arcadia, by Rev. J. W. Lewis, Mr. D. C. Ader to Miss Mary Evans—all of Davidson County.

On April 17th, in Waughtown, by Rev. W. G. Hamilton, Albert Hartman to Miss Salome Sides, daughter of Eli Sides—all of this county.

On Wednesday, April 20th, 1881, at the residence of the bride's mother, 1,813 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., by the Rev. H. J. Morton, D. D., William H. Jordan to Clara White, daughter of the late Thomas Sparks, Esq.,

DIED.

Near Arcadia, Davidson County, on the 12th ult., Mr. Joseph Pickel, aged about 70 years.

Near Hall's Ferry, Davie County, on the 1st inst., J. Harvey Sparks, aged 47 years.

In Forsyth County, near Union Cross, on the 30th of April, Mrs. Rebecca Johnson, wife of Roswell Johnson, and daughter of William Bodenhamer, of Davidson County.

In Rockingham county, N. C., on the 21st April, Robert Brown, father of Rev. H. A. Brown of the Winston Baptist church, aged 75 years and 16 days. He was a consistent member of the Baptist church.

Organization for Prohibition.

Office of the State Prohibitory Campaign Committee,
Raleigh, N. C., April 30, 1881.

To The People of North Carolina:

Thorough organization is essential to the success of the prohibitionary movement. The friends in the various counties not organized are urged to meet at once and appoint county and township executive committees. Any one can consult with those interested and issue a call. When the committees are appointed, send the names of the chairmen to this committee.

The convention recommended Saturday, the 14th of May, as a suitable day for this work. Unless there is some reason why some other day should be fixed upon, let this day be the one selected. These committees must be appointed and sent us at once. Delay is dangerous. Let there be no time lost.

An appeal is made to all to aid in perfecting organization in the counties and townships.

H. A. GUDGER,
Chairman State Campaign Com.

Regulating the Sale of Poison.—An act passed by the Legislature at its late session makes it unlawful for any person, under a penalty of $25 for each and every offense, except when prescribed by a physician, to retail any poison whatever, and druggists are required to keep a record of all poisons sold, under the head of schedule A., giving the name or signature of purchaser, residence of same, by whom dispensed, witness' name and residence, etc.; and, under schedule B., it is made the duty of the druggist to properly label the poisonous drug sold, adding a vignette representing a skull and bones and the name and place and business of the seller. Druggists will be supplied with the necessary record book and other paraphernalia for carrying out the law, which goes into effect on the first day of June.

The Talk About the Virginia Midland.

Winston, N. C., April 26.—There was a large attendance at the meeting of the Directors of the Virginia Midland Railroad at the meeting held here to-day. The hotels in Winston and Salem are crowded with delegates and attendants upon the Convention. Eleven delegations were present, representing Anderson, Gaffney City, Spartanburg, Yorkville, Greenville and Unionville, in South Carolina; Statesville, Salisbury, Shelby and Mooresville, in North Carolina, and Danville, Va., besides a large number of gentlemen from other points. Col. Barbour, President, and J. A. Cowan, Attorney of the Baltimore & Ohio Road, and Col. Morehead, were present. The Directors met with closed doors at the Central Hotel, at half-past 3 P. M. The session was spent in hearing the propositions of the delegations.

April 27th.—The meeting of the Directors, and parties interested in the extension of the Virginia Midland Railroad, South from Danville, adjourned to-day after an harmonious session of two days. Each delegation laid before the Directors in convention assembled, the claims and advantages of the routes represented by them respectively. There was no representation from Charlotte. The respective delegations asked that the claims of each, as to the proper location of the proposed extension, be put to the test of actual survey, and President Barbour was requested to have made such a survey as he deemed expedient, and it was decided that such survey and estimate should be made under the supervision of Col. J. B. Yates, the regular civil engineer in the employ of the Company. Work will begin at Danville, just as soon as arrangements for the same can be perfected, and five hundred hands will be distributed along the line at Leaksville, Madison, Walnut Cove, Winston and Mocksville. The greatest harmony and the best of feeling prevailed. The location of the Road as between Statesville and Mooresville will depend somewhat on the result of the survey.

A delegation from Greenville, S. C., at Baltimore, telegraphs to the Greenville News as follows:

"We have ascertained positively that no point is fixed for the extension beyond Winston, N. C. The extension, however, will certainly be made, and we have assurances that Greenville's claims will be considered before the decision is made."

A Voice from South Carolina.

The Temperance Movement.—The tidal wave is going on with force and earnestness. It is at the full and will lead on to fortune. It has come in answer to the prayers of the heroic six thousand women of Charleston, who besought the General Assembly to prohibit the traffic in spirituous liquors. The State is being warmly commended on all sides for its recent legislation on this subject.

Of what great force is example! Lancaster closed the doors of the bar-rooms some months since, and on last Monday our neighboring towns, Chester and Rock Hill made a similar effort. Imitating her example, each held a municipal election on the 11th instant in which the issue was squarely made between "license" and "no license."

The habit of drinking whisky has grown to an extent in this State that has become truly alarming. This is the true logic of facts—sad truths at that. It is becoming a curse to our people. We hope they are now fully aroused to the importance of the hour and are taking a second sober view of the situation. The history of the past, filled with its desolations and gloom, is a lesson of severe instruction, but useful as a signboard to point out the proper road to travel.

A correspondent of the Rock Hill *Herald* hit the target in the eye, when he said:

"We have yet to hear of a town having lost trade by abolishing "license." Lancaster took this step last January, and her trade the past year has been by far the largest in her history. Marlboro county (in this State), has not had a bar-room within her borders for several years, and no town in the State, for its size, enjoys such a trade as Bennettsville, her county town, and it is also a noted fact that nowhere in the State are the people—especially the poorest classes, black as well as white—so prosperous as in this no-license town."

He is only in error as to the date when the prohibition went into effect. It was on the 1st of May last. He might well have added that it has been a subject of general remark that the late Christmas with us passed off without a single rencontre, and the New Year tripped in with a glad heart to witness the smiling face of peace.—*Lancaster Review.*

—George Law, of New York, is 82 years old, weighs nearly 300 pounds, and is worth $3,000,000. He rose from the working class, but is said to have no sympathy with humanity in any shape.

Advertising Cheats.

It has become so common to write the beginning of an elegant, interesting article and then run it into some advertisement, that we avoid all such cheats and simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain honest terms as possible, to induce people to give them one trial, as no one who knows their value will ever use anything else.—*Providence Advertiser.*

—Hundreds of clergymen, doctors and others have used Kendall's Spavin Cure with the best success. Read their advertisement.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases.** For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. **Public speakers** and **singers** use them to clear and strengthen the **Voice.** Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

New York Weekly Herald.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The circulation of this popular newspaper is constantly increasing. It contains all the leading news of the Daily Herald and is arranged in handy departments. The

FOREIGN NEWS

embraces special dispatches from all quarters of the globe. Under the head of

AMERICAN NEWS

are given the Telegraphic Despatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature makes

THE WEEKLY HERALD

the most valuable chronicle in the world, as it is the cheapest. Every week is given a faithful report of

POLITICAL NEWS

embracing complete and comprehensive despatches from Washington, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians on the questions of the home

THE FARM DEPARTMENT

of the Weekly Herald gives the latest as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising Cattle, Poultry, Grains, Trees, Vegetables, &c., &c., with suggestions for keeping buildings and farming utensils in repair. This is supplemented by a well-edited department, widely copied, under the head of

THE HOME,

giving recipes for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest price. Every item of cooking or economy suggested in this department is practically tested by experts before publication. Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest fashions. The Home Department of the Weekly Herald will save the housewife more than one hundred times the price of the paper. The interests of

SKILLED LABOR

are looked after, and everything relating to mechanics and labor saving is carefully recorded. There is a page devoted to all the latest phases of the business markets, Crops, Merchandise, &c., &c. A valuable feature is found in the specially reported prices and conditions of

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

Sporting News at home and abroad, together with a Story every week, a Sermon by some eminent divine. Literary, Musical, Dramatic, Personal and Sea Notes. There is no paper in the world which contains so much news matter every week as the Weekly Herald, which is sent, postage free, for One Dollar. You can subscribe at any time.

The New York Herald, in a weekly form, One Dollar a Year.

Address NEW YORK HERALD,
Broadway and Ann St., New York.

SPRING OPENING.

NEW GOODS.
REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE.

Just received at Mrs. DOUTHIT'S, a large assortment of all kinds of

MILLINERY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,

for the Spring and Summer of 1881, which will be sold cheap for cash.

All are invited to call.

Mrs. T. B. DOUTHIT.
Salem, N. C., April, 1, 1881.

BUY PACIFIC GUANO,

A FERTILIZER OF GUARANTEED UNIFORM COMPOSITION

For Raising Fine Yellow Tobacco.

TOBACCO RAISED BY THIS FERTILIZER IS NOTICEABLE FOR THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES,

Rapid Growth--Good Size--Waxy Leaf

This Fertilizer does not Fire the Plant, and is a good Preventive of Fly on Plant Beds.

FOR SALE BY

REED BROS.,

Near Depot, Winston, N. C. Dealers in General Merchandise.

Mar 24 2 mos

GEO. W. HINSHAW. W. M. HINSHAW

Spring and Summer Goods, 1880.

HINSHAW BROTHERS,

(Big Star Sign, Shallow Ford Street,)

WINSTON, N. C.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, General Merchandise, Guano,

Grass Seeds, Fertilizers and Country Produce.

One of our firm has just returned from New York, Boston and other Northern cities and we now offer the trade a much larger stock than we ever before had, consisting in part of

20 Cases of Prints,	40 Pieces Oil Cloth,	Cross Cut Hand & Wood Saws
5 " of Dress Goods,	50 Bags Coffee,	3,000 lbs. Sole Leather,
5 " of Bleached Domestic,	25 Barrels Sugar,	500 lbs. Upper Leather,
	25 Cheese,	Files, Locks, Hinges, Butts,
2 " of Flannel,	25 Buckets Candy,	Screws,
2 " of Linsey,	30 Boxes Soap,	Hames, Traces and Collars,
5 Bales Blankets and Quilts,	50 Barrels Syrups,	2,000 lbs Pots, Skillets, Ovens and Lids.
3 " Ticking,	20 Grosses Snuff,	
2 " Drilling,	Tinware of every description	20,000 lbs. Meat and Lard,
10 " Plaids,	Big stock Paints & Medicines	1,000 Bags Salt,
2½ " Sheeting,	25 Cases Hats,	500 Bushels Clover, Orchard and other Grass Seeds,
15 Cases Jeans, Cassimeres & Cloth,	200 " Shoes and Boots,	40 doz. Buckets and Tubs.
	40 Pkg,s Crockery and Glassware,	30 " Brooms,
20 doz. Mens' white Shirts and Drawers,	100 Kegs Cut Nails,	30 Coils Rope,
15 " Mens' and Ladies' Merino Shirts and Drawers,	20 " Horse & Mule Shoes,	200 Oak Kegs,
	25 Boxes Horse Shoe Nails,	5 Barrels Coal Oil,
	15 doz. Shovels, Spades and Forks,	2 " Linseed Oil,
500 Shawls and Ladies' Cloaks		2,000 lbs Lewis' White Lead,
Immense Stock of Notions of all kinds.	15 dozen Axes,	250 Trunks, Valises & Satchels
	2,000 doz. Coats' Spool Cotton	65 Grindstones & fixtures.

School Books, Blank Books and Stationery.

1,000 Pairs Winchester, Va., SHOES and BOOTS. All warranted. None better. Complete assortment of FRIES' JEANS, GEORGIA JEANS and Holston Woolen Mills, ALL WOOL CASSIMERES. All sold at FACTORY PRICES. Our stock of ALPACAS and DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS is very large. We have recently added a

Clothing Department

TO OUR STOCK, AND NOW OFFER AN ENTIRE NEW LINE OF

Over Coats and 200 Suits for Men & Boys,

at bottom prices. We will sell our clothing as low as we can afford and have only one price for it. Our goods are bought right and will be

SOLD AT A SMALL PROFIT.

We defy competition in both stock and prices. Country merchants will find our

Wholesale Department Unequalled.

Our trade has increased more rapidly than that of any other house in Winston and we intend to keep it growing. We are thankful for past patronage and ask everybody to come and see us.

ALLISON & ADDISON'S

"STAR BRAND"

Compete Manures are the best for Wheat, Corn & Tobacco.

N. H. MEDEARIS, of Forsyth,
THOS. H. PEGRAM, Jr., of Winston,
J. W. MARTIN, of Davie,
W. H. BYNUM, of Stokes,
J. M. MARTIN, of Stokes,
W. T. POINDEXTER, of Yadkin,
} Are with us as Salesmen, and invite their friends and acquaintances to call and see them.

Respectfully,

28,8180. HINSHAW BROTHERS.

JOHN GATLING, President, W. H. CROW, Vice-President
W. S. PRIMROSE, Secretary and Treasurer,
P. COWPER Adjuster and Supervisor.

NORTH CAROLINA

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF

Insurable Property,

Against Loss or Damage by Fire,

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

Encourage Home Institutions.

J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.
J. A. LINEBACK, Agent at Salem, N. C.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LEADING COMPANY OF THE WORLD

Assets, over - - $30,000,000.

Total Claims Paid, SEVENTY MILLON DOLLARS

New York Office, 45 William Street.

DAVENPORT & CO., GENERAL AGENTS
1113 Main Street, Richmond, Va.
J. A. LINEBACK, SALEM, N. C.,
Agent for Salem, Winston and vicinity.

GOLD Great chance to make money. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best Illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. Six elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports taking 120 subscribers in a day. A lady agent reports making over $200 clear profit in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home overnight. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages in the business fails to make great pay. Address George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

JOB PRINTING of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at the Press Office.

New Books.—A lot of new Seaside Library publications just received at the Salem Bookstore.

I. W. DURHAM,

PRACTCAL

Marble-Worker

AND DEALER IN

MONUMENTS

AND

TOMBSTONES.

WINSTON, N. C.

Write for Price List and Designs.
March 21—26-12—1 year.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

JONES

35 COMPLETE DEPARTMENTS.

PERSONAL AND HOUSEKEEPING OUTFITS FURNISHED.

Silks and Satins, Dress Goods, Millinery, Domestics, Linens, Suits and Cloaks, Boys' Suits, Fancy Goods, Underwear, Laces,

JONES

Eighth Avenue AND Eighth Avenue
Nineteenth Street, Nineteenth Street,
New York.

JONES

Shoes, Upholstery, Furniture, Lace Curtains, Carpets, Rugs, Etc. Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, Refrigerators, House Furnishing Goods.

Mail Order Department a Specialty.
Prompt attention to all requests. Unequalled inducements to out of town residents.
Samples sent free. Catalogues sent to any address.
JONES 8th Ave. cor. 19th St., New York City. JONES

$25 PREMIUM.

GET THE BEST.

Turner's Patent Evaporator.

A PREMIUM OF $25 will be given the farmer who produces the greatest quantity of sugar from syrup made by Turner's Patent Evaporator, from one acre of seed cane, grown in North Carolina. Ten pounds to be exhibited at the next annual State Fair at Raleigh.

Turner's Patent Evaporator has been in use for two years, and is highly recommended by farmers and others who have used it. The following certificate speaks for itself:

State of North Carolina, Surry Co., } January 18th, 1881.

To all whom it may concern:

This is to certify that I have used the Turner Evaporator for the past year and find it to be a perfect success.

It has advantages that no other evaporator has:

1st. The fire can be regulated without any danger of risk of burning or scorching the molasses.

2nd. The arrangement is such that you can regulate the flow of juice and discharge of finished syrup with such accuracy as not to endanger the syrup from its having tinge of scorch or dark drugy appearance.

3rd. It facilitates the labor so very much that one hand can attend to the Evaporator and do good work; besides many other advantages that I have neither time or space here to enumerate.

Rev. J. J. SETLIFF.

P. S. I made syrup from the early Amber Cane that actually commenced the process of granulation on the Evaporator.

J. J. S.

For further information, call on or address, W. E. TURNER, Dalton, N. C.
or B. TURNER, Bethania, N. C.
March 3, 1881—8-6m.

CEDAR COVE NURSERIES.

All kinds of fruit trees and small fruit plants at unusually low rate, prices and descriptions sent free. Address N. W. CRAFT.

Red Plains, Yadkin Co., N. C.

A. N. ZEVELY,

ON F. STREET,

WASHINGTON, - - D. C

(Late Assistant Postmaster-General.)

Attends to business before any of the Departments. Collections, etc.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Also excellent for human flesh. READ PROOF BELOW.

From a Prominent Physician.

Washingtonville, Ohio, June 17th, 1880.

Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—Reading your advertisement in Turf, Field and Farm, of Kendall's Spavin Cure, and having a valuable and speedy horse which had been lame from spavin eighteen months, I sent to you for a bottle by express, which in six weeks removed all lameness and enlargement and a large splint from another horse, and both horses are to-day as sound as colts. The one bottle was worth to me one hundred dollars.

Respectfully yours, H. A. BERTOLETT, M.D.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 18th, 1880.

Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—I have a very fine mare that has had a bone spavin for a long time. I tried every thing man could devise to cure it but all in vain and was about to give it up when a friend of mine in this city came to me and recommended Kendall's Spavin Cure which I tried with grand results, removing that bone clear and clean and then I sent 25 cents to you for one of your illustrated Horse Books and I think there is no better book printed on the horse and his diseases. I have taken great interest in it and have since sold 18 copies for you to my neighbors and will try and do what good I can by getting them for others.

Yours truly, G. W. MILLER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

ON HUMAN FLESH.

Bakersfield, Vt., Dec. 23, 1879.

B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—I wish to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable liniment, "Kendall's Spavin Cure." In the spring of 1862 I slipped on the ice and sprained my limb at the knee joint. I was very lame and at times suffered the most excruciating pain. I wore a bandage on it for over a year, and tried most everything in my reach, but could find nothing that would give me permanent relief. When I overworked, it would pain me very much. In April 1878 I began to think I should be a cripple for life; but having some of "Kendall's Spavin Cure" thought I would try it. I used one-third of a bottle, and experienced relief at once. The pain left me and has not troubled me since. I feel very grateful to you and would recommend "Kendall's Spavin Cure" to all who suffer with sprains or rheumatism.

Yours truly, Mrs. J. BOUTELL.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE is sure in its effects, mild in its action as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every deep-seated pain or to remove any bony growth, or other enlargement, such as spavins, splints, curbs, callouses, sprains, swellings, any lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, or rheumatism in man and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects.

Send address for Illustrated Circular, which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success to our knowledge, for beast as well as man.

Price $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors, Dr. B. J. KENDALL & Co. Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

SOLD BY ALL DRUG STORES.

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted every where to work for us. Now is the time. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one willing to work can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. A great opportunity for making money easily and honorably. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

FLAGG'S

IMPROVED PATENT LIVER PAD

Never Gets Hard.
Can be Made as Strength Desired. Last Twice as Long.
Diseases Cured without Dragging the System.

CURES Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Rheumatism, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Sick & Nervous Headache.

These Pads Cure all Diseases by Absorption. No Noxious Pills, Oils, or Poisonous Medicines are taken into the Stomach. The Pads are worn over the Pit of the Stomach, covering the Great Nerve Centre, also the Liver and Stomach. A gentle Vegetable Tonic is absorbed into the circulation of the Blood and Liver, purifying the Blood, stimulating the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action, and strengthening the Stomach to digest food. Price of Pads $1 and $2 each. Sold by all Druggists, or sent by Mail or Express.

Manufactured at 39 & 41 North [illegible] Street, Baltimore, Md.

For sale in Winston at the Drug Stores of Wilson & Gray and S. H. Smith.

THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Canada Thistles.

An effective method of eradicating Canada thistles is as follows: As soon as they appear in the spring strike them off with a sharp hoe below the lower leaf or even with the solid earth. Repeat every time a sprout starts, and your efforts will be crowned with success the first season. Cutivating about them increases their growth as it does other plants. They cannot, however, live without a top. It is a waste of time attempting to dig up the roots. Mowing closely when in full bloom will check them seriously, but the only sure method is that first mentioned above. Thistles are such a nuisance that farmers can afford to spend some time in their effective eradication. A few may appear the second year after this treatment; if so repeat the cutting of the stalks, and if thoroughly done sure death is the result.—*American Cultivator.*

Transplanting and Cutting Back.

Whenever a tree is transplanted many of the roots are injured—a part destroyed. Those that remain when set out in a new place are in no condition to feed the plant as it was fed previous to removal. Hence the top must be cut back to restore the equilibrium. Let us instance the case of a newly-transplanted grapevine. If many buds are permitted to push and grow, the growth of each at the end of the season will be found to be of a feeble, immature kind. If, on the other hand, but one bud be permitted to grow, a strong, healthy cane will be the result. Thus we see in the former case the sap is distributed among many buds and shoots, while in the latter it is supplied to one. The tree or plant of any kind may live in either case. While, however, cutting back renders the chances of life greater and insures more vigor, we have still to consider whether a few strong shots are not more desirable than many feeble ones. —*Rural New Yorker.*

Good Food for Fowls.

All varieties of poultry can be kept well and economically upon screenings composed of all manner of seeds. They can be also kept upon table refuse, sour milk and decaying meat scraps and musty grain. This may be an inducement for keeping poultry, but the question arises whether it is the best way to keep poultry where an excellent quality of eggs and flesh is desired. Beef may be fed on distillery slops, but the quality is very much inferior to corn-fed beef. Onions, cabbage, clover and filthy water affect the taste and quality of the butter and milk of the cows to which they are fed. Pork made from corn is very much superior to the swill-fed article. When a fine quality of eggs and chickens is desired poultry should be vigorous and healthy, in order that their digestive organs may do their duty. Care should be taken to see that the poultry-house is properly ventilated and not kept too warm, as a vitiated atmosphere has very much to do with the profit and health of the flock. Poultry, to be kept profitably, must be watered, housed and fed abundantly, with frequent changes in diet. The poultry-keeper who attends to these details may reasonably expect to realize considerable profit. Some profit may, however, be realized when kept simply as the scavengers of the farm, if ordinary care is taken to see that they get sufficient food and shelter; but the quality of the product is inferior. Corn and wheat produce the richest flesh and eggs, and should be the principal food employed. Buckwheat and decaying vegetables are the poorest foods, not only for quality but color of flesh and eggs.—*Correspondence Country Gentleman.*

Breaking Colts.

There may be something good and useful thus far unwritten as to how to break a colt well. I may be allowed to try. When only about one week old put on the foal and let remain the head part of a halter. Soon after attach hitch-rein, by which to teach it to be led and stand hitched quietly without pulling backward, But, if not before, as soon as weaned break to halter; then commence to take up all its feet and clean hoofs with hook and short broom, thus serving a double purpose, by cleanliness to prevent thrush and slipping, and also to get it well used to having its feet handled preparatory to being shod. If of very large size and showing considerable "high stuff," it may be well to commence breaking to harness at one and a half years old. First, in stable, put on all the harness and spend considerable time in adjusting each part and buckling and unbuckling everything. Tie traces into breech rings, pretty closely drawn, buckle both girths, use no blinders on bridle and only loose check-rein. Let the colt stand several hours at a time with the harness on. After some days of this usage, a small string of bells may well be attached to the girth. Take the colt out of doors with harness on, and first in lot, afterward in street, teach it to handily be driven by the reins and to turn out on meeting teams and turn around corners. Go different routes daily. Then teach it to back, first by taking hold of the bridle, afterward by long reins. Always on return home teach your colt to stand still while being unharnessed. Three weeks' daily lessons of this kind and your colt will be fit to hitch to a light but strong sulky. Not less than two persons should be in active attendance now; and first commence by simply placing one off shaft in thill holder, and let the attendant barely keep it in place with left hand, while he holds the large ring of the bridle bit with the right, yourself meanwhile leading the colt forward by the opposite bit ring. Should the colt show signs of much fright the shaft may be removed from the holder and gently let down on the ground; then try again, and so on; when it cares nothing for the sulky then traces may be hitched, etc. Thus the ultimatum of good and easy breaking may be accomplished, and so moderately and gradually done that the colt will never know when he is being broken.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Never overload a team nor discourage it by a too heavy pull at first starting; nor start from a bad place, if possible to avoid it.

A change in seed is often very beneficial.

It is said that a pullet's first eggs are not so good as those laid later.

Fowls seldom tire of milk. They may eat too much grain or meat for health, but milk in any form is both palatable and healthy.

One of the most deleterious systems of gardening, says the London *Chronicle*, is to spade about a foot deep, while the subsoil remains untouched.

Decayed grain of any kind is highly injurious to stock. It has a paralyzing effect upon the animal fed with it, oftentimes causing death.

A single horse or a pair will draw far more and easier after getting up to their work than when first starting. Never draw the check-rein tight in heavy pulling or in driving a fast gait.

A New York farmer says that potato tops make the best mulch for strawberries. They are free from weed seeds, heavy enough not to be blown off and will pack and smother the plants as straw or hay will sometimes do. In spring they are so well rotted as not to need removal.

"W. S," asks if cutting potatoes to one or two eyes in a hill would be too small to produce good results. The best crop of potatoes we ever saw was from potatoes cut to one eye and planted one piece in a hill. There is a great waste of seed potatoes every year in our country through ignorance.—*New York Herald.*

A compost heap should be a permanent institution in every garden, and it will be found surprising how much fertilizing matter can be accumulated during a year. Such a structure need not present an unsightly or objectionable appearance; it may be built behind some hedge, or in a fence corner, and protected from sight by a few evergreens.

The most successful fruit growers, East and West, have decided that there is no better remedy for the codling moth than to pasture hogs in the orchard, to eat the wormy apples and the worms therein. If the orchards are too large for the number of hogs kept, sheep are turned in.

The prevalent idea that shallow plowing is sufficient for grass seed is an erroneous one. Unlike corn, the roots of which keep near the surface and require heat, the roots of grass require depth, moisture and colder soil.

There is said to be no cure for the disease in calves known as black leg or carbuncular erysipelas, when the swellings on the flanks and legs have appeared. In fact, cure may be said to be impossible at any stage, but prevention is easy. To prevent danger, give each one ounce of linseed oil daily for three days, and do not let the calves overfeed themselves.

Recipes.

JELLY CUSTARD.—To one cupful of any sort of jelly add one egg and beat well together with three teaspoons cream or milk. After mixing thoroughly bake in a good crust.

BRAIDED SAUCE.—Beat a cup of sugar and a heaping tablespoonful of butter to a cream, make into a pyramid on a small plate and grate nutmeg over it. Very simple, but a favorite for apple or berry puddings.

SIMPLE LEMON PIE.—Five eggs, two cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one cup of warm water, one cracker pounded fine, rind and juice of one lemon; bake with an upper and under crust. This should make two pies.

CHOCOLATE.—There are several methods of making breakfast chocolate. A very old French recipe has been carefully tested and found perfect by the writer; simply place a square in a cup and pour upon it enough boiling milk to dissolve it into a paste; meantime have the milk boiling in a saucepan until it boils to a bubble, then gently stir in the paste, stirring until thoroughly mixed, and sweeten to taste. The white of eggs foamed on top is an improvement.

Household Hints.

TO MAKE SHOES WATERPROOF.—A coat of gum copal varnish applied to the soles of boots and shoes, and repeated as it dries until the pores are filled and the surface shines like polished mahogany, will make the soles waterproof, and make them last three times as long.

STAINED MARBLE.—A small quantity of diluted vitriol will take stains out of marble. Wet the spots with the acid, and in a few minutes rub briskly with a soft linen cloth until they disappear.

TO CLEAN SILVERWARE.—Frosted silverware or frosted ornamentation on plain silver should be cleaned with a soft brush and strong lye, accompanied by frequent rinsings in soft water. After the frosted parts are dry, the polished parts may be rubbed carefully with powder.

TO CLEAN BRASS.—Brass is cleaned with pumice stone and water, applied with a brush—an old tooth-brush will answer—polishing with dry pumice and woolen cloths. This will clean lamp burners, candlesticks, knobs and faucets, also pedals of pianos, and gas burners.

Unknown Alaska.

When the late Mr. Seward purchased Alaska from the czar of Russia, says an exchange, he was not aware of the fact that he was getting with his countless fur-seals, fisheries, mines and icebergs one of the greatest rivers in the world, and now almost demonstrated to be of greater volume than the Missisippi. Such is the Yukon. This vast region in waters remains almost as much a terra incognito as the Congo. In fact, while the latter has once been explored—by Stanley—from the point where Livingstone turned back down to the Atlantic ocean, and by Livingstone from its extreme sources to where Stanley's exploration began, no traveler has ever yet been able to enlighten the world as to its length or its source, or the region it drains. Here, then, is an opening for enterprise and ambition, more fruitful of promise than anything as yet unrevealed in Africa or the Arctic sea, and probably less dangerous. That the country contains mines of gold and silver, we may readily conjecture from the fact that such mines exist on all sides of it. The river is navigable for hundreds of miles. It is free of ice from June to September. Its banks are flanked below with Indian villages. Its waters are filled with fish for the support of human life and its woods with game. The mountains in which it rises are unknown to white men, but, as they are generally believed to be stored with that treasure which lead to the rapid settlement of California, and to the expansion of commerce on the south and Central Pacific, there is the strongest sort of temptation on the part of thousands to see them, test them and dig them up, if the treasure can be found. The government has many vessels lying idle and uselessly rotting for the want of action. Why not fit one of them up for a two or three years' cruse on this great unexplored river of the north? The discovery of gold mines there would lead instantly to a large migration from all parts of the world, and in a few years contribute millions to the commerce of the Southern Pacific States and Territories.

Why a Glass Eye was Unsatisfactory.

There was an old Swede who had an eye operated on by Dr. Holmes. The sight was gone, and the doctor recommended the man to get a glass one, adding: "It will look just as well as the other." The Swede thought the doctor meant it would "see" just as well, and he was tickled. When the socket of the lost member healed up he came around, and after a few trials got a splendid fit. He looked in the mirror, and turned about and admired it, and was mightly pleased. "That's good," said he, "just as well as the other. How much?" They were fifteen dollars, but he didn't mind the price. He paid, and after another examination before the glass started for the door. Just there he struck another mirror and an idea. Standing on the door-mat he gazed into the mirror. Then he put one hand over the artificial eye. Chuckling over the result he next put a hand over the good eye. With a howl of rage he came running up through the door and said: "Why, I can't see out of this eye a bit." The matter was explained to him, and he then detailed the doctor's conversation with him on the point. It was no good, the trade was off, and the old man went out as mad as a hornet, saying, as he slammed the door: "I don't want any eye I can't see out of."—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

WISEWORDS.

That is the best part of beauty which a picture cannot express.

Surely that preaching which comes from the soul most works on the soul.

The divinity of charity consists in relieving a man's needs before they are forced upon us.

Good qualities are the substantial riches of the mind; but it is good breeding that sets them off to advantage.

Childhood often holds a truth with its feeble fingers, which the grasp of manhood cannot retain, which it is the pride of utmost age to recover.

Be not diverted from your duty by any idle reflections the silly world may make upon you, for their censures are not in your power, and consequently should not be any part of your concern.

Old age is the night of life, as night is the old age of the day. Still, night is full of magnificence; and, for many, it is more brilliant than the day.

Give not thy tongue too great a liberty, lest it take thee prisoner. A word unspoken is like a sword in a scabbard—thine; if vented, thy sword is in another's hand. If thou desire to be held wise, be so wise as to hold thy tongue.

The happiest lot for a man, as far as birth is concerned, is that it should give him but little occasion to think much about it.

A man who does manly work in the world is respected, but he who trifles away his time with toys receives the world's contemptuous smile.

The patriot is he who obeys his country's laws, and if they are oppressive and unjust strives earnestly and within the proper limits to rectify them.

You find yourself refreshed by the presence of cheerful persons. Why not make earnest effort to confer that pleasure on others? You will find half the battle is gained if you never say anything gloomy.

Unselfish and noble acts are the most radiant epochs in the biography of souls. When wrought in earliest youth they lie in the memory of age like coral islands, green and sunny, amidst the melancholy waste of ocean.

A Substitute for Earthquakes.

Queer how the force of habit will catch hold of a man. There was old Major Dogshow who was a terrible victim of it. The major when a small boy went down to Peru where they have earthquakes and revolutions every ten days or so; where a man works to get his enemy elected president, for the sake of seeing him assassinated. The major lived in that country till he was nearly fifty years old and he had got, by that time, wonted to being mixed up in a civil war or fleeing from an earthquake about half the time. Finally he moved back to the United States. At the end of a week he was unhappy. He missed the revolutions and the earthquakes. Occasionally, he contrived to dream there was an earthquake, an then he would hop out of bed and rush out of the house, without stopping to dress, and would run half a mile, howling, before he got sufficiently awake to realize his mistake. This kind of got the neighbors to thinking the major had 'em." But this didn't afford much relief. However, a political campaign came on, and the major moved to Philadelphia and used to go to ward caucuses and take a prominent part, and he was elected to the board of aldermen, and got his head thumped with a cuspadore at most every meeting and that, in a measure, made up for the loss of revolutions. But the major hankered for earthquakes, and at last the desire to experience one became almost uncontrollable. He consulted a doctor. The doctor said he thought he could help him. The doctor owned an old Mexican mule with a back as sharp as an ax. The mule had been in the army ten years. He took it out in an open field and put the major on its back. Then the mule began to buck. Did you ever see a mule buck? It jumps about four feet into the air, and comes down stiff-legged, and the jar the rider gets is enough to loosen his teeth. And you can't get off unless you fall off, and then the mule may jump on you. The major knew that, and he hung on for dear life. The doctor danced wildly about as th mule bucked, and the major swore and screamed. "Is it equal to an earthquake?" he yelled. And the major howled: "Hang it! yes; it's six of 'em, with a volcano and a stroke of lightning thrown in!" The mule finally quieted down, and he took the major off. He was the sorest, lamest, maddest man in the State. And he says he has had enough earthquake to last him a lifetime, but he hasn't got through with the doctor, who had better leave the country before he gets well.—*Boston Post.*

Landing the Elephants.

Two elephants and a pair of dromedaries were landed from the Liverpool steamer Wisconsin at New York the other day. The animals were destined for the Central Park menagerie. It has always been customary to open one of the ports and allow the animals to walk down the gangway to the dock, but for some reasons the ports of the Wisconsin were sealed up, and it was necessary to hoist the animals ashore in a large box made for the purpose. The falls were rigged from the yard-arm, and into the box the dromedaries were unwillingly driven. The door was bolted and the box was hoisted out and carefully deposited on the dock. This was fun, for a dromedary weighs about as much as a horse, but lifting out two tons of elephant flesh required more care and caution. The planks were knocked off one side of the pen, and Metzel, their keeper, prod in hand, nimbly ran in among the elephants and fastened a rope to the collar of Fanny. The sailors caught up the slack, and with many jokes hauled away in earnest. Much prodding was necessary to persuade her to enter the box, and at last, with an angry trumpet, she lifted her hind feet in and the door was quickly closed upon her. Meantime, Metzel was obliged to leave "Vic" alone, and the brute, hearing his mate's cry, gave a blast that was heard far and wide and rushed angrily out of the pen and down the deck. The stampede among the ship's crew, viewed from a point of safety, was indescribably funny. There were about fifty men collected on the deck watching the process of boxing "Fanny," and the sight of "Vic" bearing down upon them, with trunk curled in air, sent them tumbling over one another and scrambling in every direction. One of the fugitives crawled out of the brute's path barely in season to avoid being trampled on. Metzel dashed after him, and after much swearing in German and much use of the prod, drove him back to the pen. Fanny was hoisted ashore in safety and chained to a ring on the dock. Vic was more troublesome, and preferred being half strangled to death to coming out of his pen at the end of his rope. He suddenly changed his tactics and hurriedly backed out again, putting the sailors into a scamper. When the pair rejoined one another on the dock there was much rubbing of trunks to express their rejoicing.

Spring flowers are generally small and delicate but sweet; the flowers of summer are larger and more plentiful and have bright colors, and are also very sweet and load the air with fragrance; the flowers of autumn are bright and showy, but have little fragrance.

Iowa's butter and cheese product last year was worth $19,000,000.

SUNDAY READING.

False Gentility.

There is a dreadful ambition abroad for being "genteel." We keep up appearances too often at the expense of honesty; and, though we may not be rich, yet we must seem to be "respectable," though only in the meanest sense—in mere vulgar show. We have not the courage to go patiently onward in the condition of life in which it has pleased God to call us; but we must need live in some fashionable state, to which we ridiculously please to call ourselves, and all to gratify the vanity of that unsubstantial, genteel world, of which we form a part. There is a constant struggle and pressure for the front seats, in the social amphitheater; in the midst of which all noble, self-denying resolve is trodden down, and many fine natures are inevitably crushed to death. What waste, what misery, what bankruptcy, come from all this ambition to dazzle others with the glare of apparent worldly success, we need not describe. The mischievous results show themselves in a thousand ways—in the rank frauds committed by men who dare to be dishonest, but do not dare to seem poor; and in the desperate dashes at fortune, in which the pity is not so much for those who fail, as for the hundreds of innocent families who are so often involved in the ruin.

Anticipation.

I remember that on my return to France in a vessel which had been on a voyage to India, as soon as the sailors had perfectly distinguished the land of their native country, they became in a great measure incapable of attending to the duties of the ship. Some looked at it wishfully, without the power of minding anything else; others dressed themselves in their best clothes, as if they were going that moment to disembark; some talked to themselves, and others wept.

As we approached the disorder of their minds increased. As they had been absent several years, there was no end to their admiration of the hills, the foliage of the trees, and even the rocks which skirted the shore, covered with weeds and mosses. The church spires of the villages where they were born, which they distinguished at a distance up the country, and which they named one after another, filled them with transports of delight.

But when the vessel entered the port and when they saw on the quays their fathers, their mothers, their wives, their children, and their friends, stretching out their arms with tears of joy, and calling them by their names, it was no longer possible to retain a man on board; they all sprang on shore, and it became necessary, according to the custom of the port, to employ another set of mariners to bring the vessel to her mooring.

What then would be the case were we indulged with a sensible display of that heavenly country, inhabited by those who are dearest to us, and who are worthy of our most sublime affections? The laborious and vain career of this life would from that moment come to an end. Its duties would be forsaken, and all our powers and feelings would be lost in perpetual rapture. It is wisdom, therefore, that a veil is spread over the glories of futurity.—*St. Pierre.*

Religious News and Notes.

The English church within the last nine years has contributed $28,000,000 for religious education.

The sale of pew 112 in Dr. John Hall's church, New York, for $3,200, is the subject of much talk.

Rev. Rush R. Shippen, secretary of the American Unitarian association, has received a call to the Unitarian society at Washington.

A clergyman of San Francisco calculates that one-third of that city's population are habitual churchgoers, one-third are skeptical as to religion and one-third indifferent.

Father Burke, the famous Catholic orator, has so far recovered his health, after a long and perilous illness, so as to be now preaching a course of sermons in Dublin.

The "Book of Common Prayer" has been translated into more than sixty languages, and 1,000,000 copies of it are printed every year.

The first complete translation of the Bible was printed in the year 1532. A perfect copy of it sold for $1,750 in 1838.

Miss Smiley, the Philadelphia Quakeress, who has been giving Bible readings for the past few years, has joined the Episcopal church, and gave a reading in Christ church, Cincinnati. It is a very rare thing for a lady to conduct a religious service in an Episcopal church.

The third International Sunday-school convention will be held June 22-24 at Toronto, Canada. The meeting will be held in the pavilion of the Horticultural Gardens. Delegates from the United States and Canada will compose the convention together with the executive committee and lesson committee. The United States are entitled to twice their representation in congress. In all 860 are entitled to sit in the convention.

The family Bible of Increase Mather is now in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical society, being presented by Mrs. Mather, who received it from her father, Rev. John Cotton. It is a copy of the Geneva Bible, known as the "Breeches" Bible, printed in 1599.

Blackmailing Newspapers.

The St. Louis journals are complaining of an annoyance to reputable journalism, which exists in a greater degree, perhaps, in this city than in the Southwestern capital—namely, the practice of suing newspapers for libel on the most absurd and frivolous charges. These suits, as a rule, are instigated by low, pettifogging "shysters," and in nearly every instance the sole object in view is the extortion of money. No respectable journal will knowingly and willfully injure any man in reputation, and when perchance it does so it will always be found ready to make the fullest reparation. There is a class of so-called lawyers in this city, and we infer from our St. Louis contemporaries that that place is similarly infested, who make it their business to carefully read the newspapers, and when they find a statement that can be possibly tortured into a ground for libel to induce the pretended injured person to employ them, holding out the hope of large and certain damages. These so-called lawyers, who disgrace an honorable profession, never mean that the suits they induce unsuspecting persons to bring shall go to trial. In nine cases out of ten they are willing to make a compromise for fifty or a hundred dollars, which some newspapers pay rather than be subjected to the annoyance and inconvenience of going into court. As a measure of protection against these harpies an amendment to the libel law of Missouri is suggested by the St. Louis journals. A similar change in the statutes on the subject here might be of very great advantage to respectable journalism.—*New York Herald.*

The Chicago street-car conductor may not be very civil, but he is aman of imagination. The *Inter-Ocean* tells a story of a member of the guild who, when a woman wearing a dolman waved her arms to him to stop, and then fearing to be run over by a passing wagon, did not move from the sidewalk but continued her gestures, shouted: "Come, madam, quit flapping them wings and get aboard."

CURIOUS FACTS.

A poor kind of bread is made from the moss which grows in the Arctic regions.

Three thousand species of grass are known to botanists.

In China there is a fish that crosses the meadows at its pleasure from one creek to another, often a mile apart.

It is calculated that sixty tons of steel are annually consumed in the manufacture of steel pens.

Bees have very little power of communicating with each other. F. Miller gives curious instances of the inability of the bees to invent for themselves a natural language.

The pyramid of Pueblo, in Mexico, is larger than the great pyramid of Cheops, in Egypt. The latter covers only fourteen acres, while the Mexican one covers forty acres of ground, and was originally 600 feet high. It is made of sundried brick, and is supposed to have been built 7,000 years ago.

The largest grain elevator in the world is at Jersey City, N. J., erected by the Pennsylvania Railway company. It is 145 feet wide, 200 feet long and has a capacity for storing 1,500,000 bushels of grain. The building has twenty-four sets of elevating apparatus for taking grain from cars, and four "conveyors" run from the building to the wharf for unloading canal boats and loading ships.

The swiftest bird, probably, is the eagle of the sea, or frigate bird, often measuring sixteen feet from tip to tip. It hovers at an elevation of 10,000 feet when a storm sweeps over the ocean. If it wishes to travel, says a French naturalist, it can almost annihilate space. It can breakfast in Africa and dine in America. This bird reposes on its great motionless wings, literally, "sleeping on the bosom of the air."

The Paris police force consists of the chief, the assistant chief, the chef de bureau, twenty-four clerks, five inspectors of divisions, twenty-five principal inspectors, 700 brigadiers, 700 subbrigadiers, 6,800 policemen and 13 medical men. Between 1874 and the end of 1879 the arrests amounted to 230,765, of which 195,935 consisted of men. The list of those who fell into the clutches of the police comprises among others 3,092 young girls, 1,719 flower-sellers, 1,041 engravers, 3,994 printers, 231 journalists and literary men, 567 teachers, 3,939 waiters, 43 doctors, 16 lawyers, 127 chemists, 42 midwives, 4 veterinary surgeons, 177 street-cleaners, 616 owners of house property and 26 bailiffs.

New Orleans.

In an article on "Rambles About New Orleans," in a New York paper, George Alfred Townsend vividly describes the Southern metropolis, which is, to his mind, the most agreeable city of the Union, next to New York. The coal smoke which enfold all the Western and most of the Southern cities, he says, barely tells here in one place—along the line of the levees, where the steamers, which ride on higher waters than the level of the streets, lift above their cardboard architecture tall pairs of pipes, gracefully ornamented like tropical palms, which are exhaling their carbonic acid gas from the tops of the stems. Everywhere else, the brightest sun, like a perpetual May day, sparkles in the fig and orange bushes and the glossy magnolia trees, and peeps up lanes and vistas full of Spanish color and French character, and lies like a great white hand and arm upon the broader Americanized streets, where shops of infinite riches and variety show everything beneath the long awnings or arcades, and the whole population is out of doors; the cafes and restaurants are numerous and vivacious; fruit is on every corner; carriages and fine horses, and boulevards crowded with street and steam-cars, great green verandas of iron covering all the house fronts even to the roofs; streets paved with granite in large, smooth blocks, and marble tiles and sidewalks not uncommon; parrots calling from their yellow and crimson stuffing like vocal fruit; cigar shops everywhere open to the street, as at a fair, and barrooms wide and exposed, old book-shops full of libraries in French, Spanish and English, invading the sidewalks, peddlers and booths scattered along the curbs, the long, large suburbs lined with cool houses, often in bright colors, and surrounded with groves and gardens, streets parked down the middle with maroon, or lime, or even live oak trees, club-houses here and there in business neighborhoods, old French dwellings of the bon-ton, with low, conical roofs and one story old Spanish dwellings of adobe, painted yellow or green or red, and bending under heavy roofs of tiles, mules trotting to drays, the huge levee a thousand feet wide, banked with sugar hogsheads and cotton bales, and guano and merchandise; such is New Orleans in a morning's walk.

A Rat in the Telegraph Service.

A telegraph inspector recently pressed into his service a rat under the following peculiar circumstances: It was necessary to overhaul a cable of wires inclosed in iron tubes. A certain length of the cable had to be taken out of the tube, and the men commenced hauling at one end without having taken the precaution to attach to the other a wire by which it might be drawn back into the tube after inspection and repairs. The question arose how the cable was to be restored to its proper place, and here the ingenuity of the inspector was manifested.

He invoked the aid of a rat catcher, and, provided with a large rat, a ferret and a ball of string wound round on a Morse paper drum, he repaired to the opening in the tube. The "flush boxes" were opened, and the rat, with one end of the string attached to his body, was put into the pipe. He scampered away at a racing pace, dragging the twine with him until he reached the middle of the length of pipe, and there stopped. The ferret was then put in, and off went the rat again until he sprang out of the next flush box. One length of the cable was thus safe, and the same operation was commenced with the other; but the rat stopped short a few yards in the pipe and boldly awaited the approach of the ferret. A sharp combat here commenced, and it was feared that one or both of the animals would die in the pipe. But, after sundry violent jerks had been given to the string, the combatants separated; the ferret returned to his master, and the rat, making for the other extremity of the pipe, carried the string right through, and so relieved the inspector from his anxiety.

Used to to Suck 'Em.

A young college student was visiting his grandmother, and at the breakfast table he took an egg, and holding it up asked her if she knew the scientific way of obtaining the contents without breaking the shell?"

She replied that she did not.

"Well," said he, "you take the spheroidal body in your sinister hand, and with a convenient diminutive pointed instrument, held in the dexter hand, puncture the apex; then in the same manner make an orifice in the base, place either extremity to your labials, and endeavor to draw in your breath; a vacuum is created, and the contents of the egg are discharged into your mouth."

"La!" said the old lady, "when I was a girl we used to make a pin-hole in each end, and suck 'em."

QUERY? Can curing a cough with DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP be called bullying a cough?

Profits of Authorship.

The $60,000 received by Lord Beaconsfield for his last novel is believed to represent the largest amount given in England for any work of fiction. Scott received $40,000 for "Woodstock," and George Eliot the same amount for "Middlemarch." Bulwer Lytton's earlier novels, even when he was the rage, did not bring him in more than from $3,000 to $5,000; but he subsequently received handsome amounts for the copyright of a collective edition. Lord Beaconfield's earlier novels, notwithstanding the success of the first—"Vivian Grey"—had very limited sale, and could be bought for next to nothing within a few months of publication. They never became in general request as components of a library, and, in England, were only read with interest by persons familiar with political and social life. "Colingsby" excited by far the most interest, and the key, which soon afterward appeared, was eagerly scrutinized. Probably "Endymion" and "Lothair" have, together, produced more than double as much as all the previous works of the author, albeit very inferior to some of them. The "Curiosities of Literature," by the elder Disraeli, must have produced a large sum of money; it forms a part of every good collection of English books, and has passed through many editions. Dickens left $400,000, and a considerable slice of this came from books; but it was his "readings" that made him affluent, and so too with Thackeray. For receipts from actual writing no one has yet approached Scott, whose income for several years ranged from $50,000 to $75,000, mainly drawn from this source. Richardson was the first Englishman who made a really good thing out of writing, and mainly because he was publisher of his own novels. In the past thirty years French novelists have received very large sums, but Balzac's rewards for his genius and tremendous toil were miserably small. Probably Miss Braddon's receipts from writing rank among the first half-dozen highest among writers of fiction; she has the advantage of a publisher for a husband. Reynolds, who wrote "The Mysteries of London" and other works of a low sensational type, was, from a pecuniary point of view, one of the most successful of British authors. Many of those books which pay so well are the last that would occur to persons as being lucrative; thus, "Thornton's Family Prayers" has been a little mine of money to an English family.

(Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.)

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilmour, Cleveland, Ohio; Chas. S. Strickland, Esq., 9 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.; Capt. Paul Boyton, the world-renowned swimmer; Prof. C. O. Duplessis, manager Chicago gymnasium, Chicago, Ill.; Wm. H. Wareing, Esq., assistant-general superintendent, New York post-office; Hon. Thomas L. James, postmaster, New York; Stacey Hill, Esq., Mt. Auburn Inclined Plane railroad, Cincinnati, Ohio, are among the myriads who have experienced the beneficial effects of that most remarkable remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, and who have testified to its efficacy in unqualified terms.

Satisfactory.

A gentleman writing to the Danville *Tribune* says:

Dr. Bittle, in a lecture to his metaphysics class, was once speaking of the shrewdness of children's replies, their perplexing questions, etc., and said to us:

"You just try asking some child why the sun doesn't rise in the west." When opportunity favored I tried the experiment. I said to a bright little girl:

"Who made the sun?" "God."

"Where did He make it rise?" "In the east." "Well, can you tell me why he didn't make it rise in the west?" "He wanted that place for it to set at," was the reply.

[New Albany Ledger-Standard.]

Speaking of governors suggests the mention of an item we received from Mr. Henry. A. Knight, foreman at Chas. Waters & Co.'s Governor and Valve works, Boston, Mass.: I have used St. Jacobs Oil among our employes, and find that it never fails to cure. The men are delighted with the wonderful effects of the Oil, as it has cured them of bruises, burns, etc.

A solemn old scientist printed the fact that by bathing the feet in tepid water a man could increase his circulation, and now all the editors are having tanks fitted to their office stoves.

Benefactors.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.

TWENTY-FIVE CENT TREATISE
On the Horse and his Diseases. Containing an Index of Diseases which gives the Symptoms, Cause and the Best Treatment of each. A Table giving all the principal drugs used for the Horse, with the ordinary dose, effects and antidote when a poison. A Table with an Engraving of the Horse's Teeth at different ages with Rules for telling the age. A valuable collection of Receipts and much other valuable information. 100-Page Book sent postpaid to any address in the United States for twenty-five cents. Postage Stamps taken. NEW YORK NEWSPAPER UNION, 148 & 150 Worth Street, New York.

For over thirty-four years
DR. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT
has been warranted to cure Croup, Colic, Sprains, Diarrhœa and Dysentery, taken internally, and Sore Throat, Pains in the Limbs, Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Pimples, Blotches and Swellings, externally, and not a bottle has been returned, many families stating they would not be without it even if it was $10 a bottle. Sold by druggists at 25 and 50 cents. Depot, 42 Murray Street, New York.

Ensilage
—OF—
GREEN FORAGE CROPS
—IN—
SILOS.
Giving My Practical Experience. Also the Practical Experience of
Twenty-five Practical Farmers
With Ensilage and Silos.
GIVING their experience of feeding stock of all kinds with Ensilage, and the practical results, conclusively showing the undoubted success of this process—the Ensilage of Green Forage Crops. By this process the farmer can realize five dollars in place of one dollar, as practiced by the old system of farming. One hundred experiments of feeding poultry at one-half the usual cost, on Ensilage. This book contains 120 pages, elegantly bound in cloth.
Every One is Pleased With It
as being the most thorough and practical work yet published on this subject, and all are surprised at the very low price.
For sale at all bookstores, all general stores and all news depots in every city and town
IN THE UNITED STATES.
If the work cannot be obtained of them, send for it by mail.
Price of Book, 50 Cents.
By Mail, 60 Cents.
Send Postoffice Order if convenient.
Address
H. R. STEVENS,
Boston, Mass.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Add's H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.
$999 a year to Agents, and expenses. $6 Outfit free. Address F. Swain & Co., Augusta, Me.
$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Add's DRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Grace: "I'm going to see Clara today." Charlotte: "I wonder how you can visit that dreadful girl." Grace: "Well, I must be off; have you any message?" Charlotte: "No, I don't think of anything now—but don't forget to give her my love."

$500 Reward.
They cure all diseases of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver, nerves, kidneys and urinary organs, and $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them—Hop Bitters. Test it. See "Truths" or "Proverbs" in another column.

The stages and theaters of the Greeks and Romans were so immense that the actors, to be heard, were obliged to have recourse to metallic masks, contrived with great mouths, to augment the natural sound of the voice.

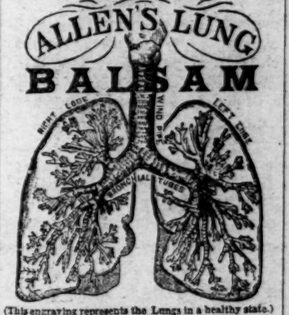
If Any Reader
feels tired, has a severe headache or lack of appetite, it means that something is the matter with the kidneys, which Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure alone can help.

The London *Cuckoo* says the Czar of Russia is a lineal descendant of Princess Sophia, mother of George the First, and therefore, under the act of settlement with the reservation as to religion, is entitled, better heirs failing, to succeed to the throne of Great Britain.

HAVE YOU READ IT? H. B. Stevens' Book on Ensilage, the preserving of green forage crops in silos, giving his own experience and the practical experience of 25 practical farmers; 120 pages, elegantly bound in cloth; price, 50 cents; sent by mail, 60 cents. Address H. B. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

PURE COD LIVER OIL made from selected livers, on the seashore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

BALDHEADED men are informed that there is but one avenue of escape from their affliction, and that is CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the great hair renewer, which being recently improved, is more efficacious than ever.

A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY!
STRICTLY PURE.
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)
What the Doctors Say!
DR. FLETCHER, of Lexington, Missouri, says: "I recommend your 'Balsam' in preference to any other medicine for coughs and colds."
DR. A. C. JOHNSON, of Mt. Vernon, Ills., writes of some wonderful cures of Consumption in his place by the use of "Allen's Lung Balsam."
DR. J. B. TURNER, Blountsville, Ala., a practicing physician of twenty-five years, writes: "It is the best preparation for Consumption in the world."
For all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Pulmonary Organs, it will be found a most excellent Remedy.
AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL! IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM!
J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors, CINCINNATI, O.
For Sale by all Druggists.
Sold by McKESSON & ROBBINS, New York.

Dr. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

DIRECTIONS.
For Catarrh, Hay Fever, Cold in the Head, etc., insert with little finger, a particle of the Balm into the nostrils. Draw strong breaths through the nose. It will be absorbed, cleansing, and healing the diseased membrane.
For Deafness.
Apply a particle into the ear.
ELY'S CREAM BALM
Effectually cleanses the nasal passages of Catarrhal virus, healing healthy secretions, allays inflammation and irritation, protects the membranal linings of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment as directed will cure Catarrh. As a household remedy for colds in the head it is unequaled. The Balm is easy to use and agreeable.
Price—50 cents. On receipt of 50 cents, will mail a package free. Send for circular, with full information.
ELY'S CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists.
At Wholesale in New York, Philadelphia, Syracuse, Boston, Chicago and other cities.

Payne's Automatic Engine.

Established 1840
Reliable, Durable and Economical, *will furnish a horse power with less fuel and water than any other Engine built*, not